ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,089—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 3 P.M.	
P.&O. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M.* GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
P.&O. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	25th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Meule	2nd Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5142	W. A. Wheler	9th "
P.&O. BRITANIA	6925	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M.* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.&O. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	13th "

To proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M.* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	2fs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	....	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., Booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow ing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 4th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,797	De Mauleuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY :	KARACHI :
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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southahmpton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broke to single (fts 15), and double Harness (fts. 30) and Saddle (fts 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, Rs 3/8 in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

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Trufit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticura Soap
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BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY,
BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

CAUTION!
BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "RUFFORD HALL"

ARRIVED 30TH AUGUST, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31th Aug., 1897.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TEAK WOOD.

THE AGENT and Chief Engineer, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings and Squares.

Specification of quantities, terms and conditions of contract may be had on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAS. ROBBS,
Loco and Carr: Supdt., Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.

Loco: Superintendent's Office, Bareilly, dated 28th August, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMAN YESHWANT KAVLE, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 5695 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 435, New No. 12462, New Survey No. 1-1940, 2-1940, 3-1940, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East formerly by the land of Undir Pandu Thakur and now of Ratna Pandu, on the west formerly by the land of Records Penah and now of Pascoal Pereira, on the North by a water channel, and on the south formerly by the land of Joao Domingo Bhoir and now partly by the land of Vira Govind Kumbhar and partly by the land of Jaffer Adamji Nulwalla.—Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAXUMAN YESHWANT KAVLE, HARISCHANDRA LAXUMAN KAVLE, MAHADU KESHAV KAVLE, NARAYEN MAHADU KAVLE, and KASHINATH MAHADU KAVLE, ANANT VITHOBA KAVLE, BHAI ANANT KAVLE, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited.

Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise may make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 3,497 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 33 and 363, new No. 11,903, and New Survey No. 2-1894, 1-1950, and 2-1950, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the passage belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., on the West by the land of Cullianji Murarji, on the North by public passage and on the South by the land belonging to Laxuman Yeshwant Kavle.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, and MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, 30th August 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAMIR ANAND KUMBHAR, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land or ground situate at the Elphinstone Road, containing by admeasurement 5191 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 45 and 205, New No. A-1192, and new survey No. 1-1945, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East formerly by the property of Manakji Edulji and now of Kallianjee Murarji; on the West formerly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and now of Ratna Pandu, on the North formerly by the property of Girgoal Fernandes and now of Bora Issaji Mussaji, and on the South partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Vira Govind Kumbhar.—Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that PASCOAL PERREIRA hath contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons, having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, Parel, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11,933, and new survey No. 1,938, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Laxuman Yeshwant Kavle, on the West partly by the property of Anandrao Sakharam Pai and partly by a Tulsi water pipe and water channel, on the north by a water channel, and on the South partly by the property of Francis Luis and partly by the land of Jaffer Adamji Millwalla; and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, Parel, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 2,1943 and bounded as follows—That is to say on the East by the land of Hamir Anand, on the West by the land of Laxuman Yeshwant Kavle, on the North by the land of Ratna Pandu, and on the South by the land of Vira Govind Kumbhar and both the said pieces admeasure 8,476 square yards or thereabouts.—Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that RATNA PANDOO THAKUR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, the Agent of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, containing by admeasurement 2453 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, New No. 11913 and New Survey No. 11-1943 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the land of Koonbhar Hamir Anand, on the West by the land of Laxman Yeshwant Kavle, on the North by a water channel, and on the South by the land of Pascoal Pereira, and now in the occupation of the said Ratna Pandoo.—Dated Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is herby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of this Company, will held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at 2.30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1898, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of September, 1897 to the 9th day of September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK, &c.

By order of the executors of Narsidas Jetram Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a large quantity of silk, silk thread and silk works, white and coloured, being the stock in trade of the late Vithuldas Sakerchund, deceased, at his shop 3rd Bhoywada, near Bhuleshwar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September at 2 p.m.

The property will be put up for sale in one lot or in small lots to suit purchasers.

The property will be open for inspection from MONDAY, 6th September next.

TERMS of SALE—A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within 2 days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVING PICTURES

EXTRAORDINARY.

THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

TO those who were unable to witness the great Jubilee Procession in England an opportunity is offered at the

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY,
AUGUST 31.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most faithfully represented by aid of the Cinematograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner, that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given each day at 6-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8 and As. 4.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

A CONCERT AND DANCE

Will be held in the G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL, ON FRIDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER,
IN AID OF ITS FUNDS.
Tickets, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

J. F. PENNOCK, Hon. Secy.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	21st September

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON ALGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 3, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARRS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Shroff's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th August, 1897.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE are 7 MATCHES, an aggregate and a Simultaneous Match to be competed for during the months of September and December, 1897. Particulars may be obtained from all COMMANDING OFFICERS of Volunteer Corps or from HON. SEC., I. V. R. A., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle. Sole Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOWLVI ABDUL KADIR JITEKAR (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN (10) MAHOMED HOOSEIN CHORGAY...Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the KOKNI JAMAT of BOMBAY, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay and the Special Commissioner appointed herein for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 Members of the said Jamat as Mushawirs or Directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information to the above can be had by any member of the said Jamat on application to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of September, next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 76 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS........... £577,096

Fire Insurance accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

[illegible], Apollo Street.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.........	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL..	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,080,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.............	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1[illegible]

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
LACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale.......	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE................	32

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-59m., 1-6a. Low water, 6-13m., 7-4a.
Annual meeting, B. V. A. Cycling Club.
Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.
Novelty Theatre, Jubilee Procession, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Haji Issack Soab's Madressa, Anjuman-i-Islam School, 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Ordnance vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Ralli Brothers vs. Elphinstone.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Deepdale and Mobile entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Safari left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Thames entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Socotra and Rufford Hall yesterday; the steamer Peshawar left it yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

CHARITY SERMON AT ST. PETER'S, BANDORA.—The collection made on behalf of the poor of the local conference of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul realized the sum of Rs. 128.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Red Cross F. C. and the Telegraph. Kick off 5-15 p.m. The following are the teams:—Red Cross—E. Raylan, J. Pinto, C. D'Silva, A. Theodore, F. Hurtis, J. D'Cruz, L. Emmanuel, P. D'Cruz, H. Hurtis (capt.), J. St. Ann, and E. Rozario. Telegraph—J. Steer, J. Edwards, G. Harle, W. Macqueen, P. Game, H. Glasspool, F. Harris, W. MacGowar, W. Mason, H. Pell, and E. Perkins.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—At 4 o'clock, on Saturday after noon, some relatives of Mr. Hajee Zaincol Abedin Shirazee were out for a drive in a private victoria, when the horse took fright, at Nesbit Lane, and bolted over the Ollivant Bridge down as far as the corner of Sheperd and Parel roads, where the animal ran on to the footpath. The occupants jumped out, and the carriage capsized. No one was injured, but the carriage was damaged to the extent of Rs. 200.

UNTRUSTWORTHY GOLDSMITH.—Surdarmull Rajing, a goldsmith, having his place of business at Mombadavie Tank Road, has reported to the police that, on Saturday, he gave Khemraj Shivram, whom he had employed as a daily workman in his shop, a piece of gold, weighing eight tolas and three-quarters, to make up into neck ornaments. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the complainant left the shop and went out on business. On his return, about an hour after, complainant found the workman had absconded from the shop, taking with him the piece of gold, which was valued at Rs. 220.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—After a week's cessation from rain, it has been raining this side since this afternoon. The downpour is calculated to damage the crops which promise so well.—The Kathiawar team, consisting of Major Ashby, Messrs. Templer, Pottinger, and Sinclair, with four Parsees and as many Hindus, will leave this by the 4th proximo to play a match with the Bombay Parsees, on the 11th. On return the team will play matches at Ahmedabad with the Parsees and Gymkhana.—A butler who made a murderous attempt on another butler, the other day, at Jetalsar, has been sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDORE NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—A fortnight ago the Bunias here raised the price of the wheat so high, that there was the danger of the whole bazaar being looted. But this was avoided by the prompt measures taken by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Now his Highness has ordered many shops to be opened in the town, and to sell the wheat at eight and nine seers per rupee. This kind action of his Highness is welcomed throughout the town, and it has partly removed the anxiety of the poor.—His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has started on a short tour by yesterday morning's train. His Highness has gone towards Ajmere, Jodhpur, Oodeypur, etc. His Highness is accompanied by his two private secretaries, Keshavrao Bapujee Sonalkar, and Babu Purna Chandra Bonnerjee, and nearly 150 followers.—Total rainfall here up to date is 19 inches. The condition of fodder is good. There was no rain for the last four days, but it came down last night.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Kennedy Sea Face, touching the death of Dossabhoy Kawasji, a Parsee cane-worker, aged forty-two years, residing at Mirza Street, with his two daughters and a son. Deceased's wife died about two months ago, and since then he had been sullen and dejected. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Dossabhoy left home, and did not return. His children waited for him until 10 p.m., when they went off to sleep, thinking that he might have gone to the house of his brother, who resides at Girgaum. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, enquiries were made at the latter place, but the deceased was not there. About an hour after, while a search was being made for the deceased by his brother and son, the dead body of the deceased was found lying amongst the rocks, below high-water mark, at the Kennedy Sea Face, by a Parsee, who informed the police. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was removed by the police. A turban, a pair of shoes, and an umbrella, belonging to the deceased, were found lying amongst the rocks at a short distance from the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE PLAGUE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Picquet Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Cassee, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, wife of one Jeeva Lala, a harness-maker. About eight months ago, deceased, her husband, and their only daughter, aged about six years, went to their native country on account of the prevalence of plague in Bombay. About four months after their daughter died of plague, and this seemed to have preyed so much upon the mother's mind, that she was tired of life, and frequently wished for death. The husband brought her down to Bombay about a month ago, but the condition of deceased's mind remained unchanged. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Cassee awoke as usual, and did the household work. An hour after she was found missing from the house, and the husband searched for her, but failing to find her anywhere, gave information to the police. The dead body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in the Nakoda Tank, Picquet Road, on Sunday afternoon, by a Municipal labourer posted near the tank. The police were informed, and the body was removed out of the tank. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which deceased was last seen. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The residents of Bazaar Peith and its surrounding streets have submitted a petition to the Educational Inspector, Thana District, in order to issue instructions to the headmaster of Maharati School No. 2, to teach the children of his school up to the 5th Standard, instead of fourth, as at present. The Maharati School No. 2, consists of 8 classes and is attended by about 175 children daily, and it is situated in the heart of the native town. It is, therefore, hoped that it may be changed into Maharati School No. 1, as soon as Mr. Ghanekar, Headmaster of the latter school (situate out of the way on the Bombay Road), retires on pension.—It is reported that a couple of notorious Katorees commit depredations on the Bombay-Agra Road, near the garden of Rao Bahadur Ramchandar Trimback Acharya, between Nawapada and Bhandoop. Moosafee, a cartman of Utalsar, and another of Channee, were robbed of sundry articles, which were in their carts, the week before last.—Mr. Motilal Hargowandas, Nagar Seth, and a Municipal Commissioner, was tried by the Assistant Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana, and fined Rs. 15, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, for not lime-washing his chawl, at Kalyan station, a few days ago.—The district report in the Revenue and Agriculture Department for the last week shows:—Rain during week at Thana 2 inches 70 cents. In the talukas, maximum 7 inches 73 cents, at Kalyan; minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Bassein. Total for the season at Thana 104 inches 37 cents. Transplantation nearly finished. More rain wanted in Bassein (coast taluka). Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice (second sort) 6 seers per rupee at Mokhada (in Kolvan), Kalyan, and Bhewndi (inland talukas), and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere.—There was a case of bubonic plague among the Native Christians at Khatarwady, yesterday. There were five cases of cholera and three deaths in Thana during the last week.

THE American Post Office officials have been making inquiries into recent robberies of mails while in transit from European countries to the United States. No clue, however, has been found and it is believed by the officials that nothing more can be done on the American side of the Atlantic. The investigation will consequently be continued abroad. The thefts altogether amount to thousands of dollars. Eighty packages were missed from one single steamship, most of them containing registered letters.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 13.

SOME interesting correspondence has been published respecting the short reeling of dyed yarns. This question has been up for discussion several times in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, but there seems to be a disposition there to hush up the matter. Letters from a Manchester firm on the subject, with reference to the appearance of such short-reeled dyed yarns in the Singapore market, have been addressed to the Manchester Chamber, and appear with the official correspondence in the "Record." The firm in question has received two bundles of dyed yarns, which are said to have been exported from Glasgow, and to be offered in Singapore at very low prices. It is stated that the yarns average only 630 yards to the hank instead of 840 yards, and that they are "thicker in thread" than the yarns usually sent to Singapore. It is also stated that in addition to the deficiency in the length there is occasionally a deficiency of hanks, eight instead of 10 hanks, per knot being made up. Import firms in Singapore are said to be suffering loss in consequence of the competition of these dishonest yarns. As the Merchandise Marks Act is inoperative in Singapore the Chamber of Commerce there has been unable to take any action. The Yarn Sectional Committee of the Manchester Chamber has investigated the bundles submitted, and fully confirmed the statements as to short lengths and deficiency of hanks, and has declared that anyone making such hanks and bundles, or dealing in them, in this country could be prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks Act. According to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, dyed yarns must contain not less than 819 yards per hank, and any yarn reeled as the bundles from Singapore are reeled would be confiscated at the port of entry in India. The Manchester Chamber have offered to take action on receipt of further information. But, as the yarns are shipped from Glasgow, surely it would be to the credit of the Chamber of Commerce of that city to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and also of the whole question of filling and weighing yarns for shipment to the East, with a view to the complete exposure of such frauds and their perpetrators.

The further serious fall in the gold price of silver remarks a north-country paper has caused what almost amounts to stagnation in the trade with the China and other free silver-using markets. Just as the first great fall in silver followed the German demonetisation of the metal and the closing of the French mints, and the second great fall—to what had been regarded as an impossible level—followed the closing of the Indian mints, so the third great fall has followed the closing of the Japan mints and the adoption of the gold standard by Japan early in March last. This later fall is the more remarkable as, after the fall consequent on the closing of the Indian mints, the price of silver appeared to be more or less steadily recovering from the lowest point touched, 27¼d. in 1894, and last year fluctuated between 30d. and 31¼d. per ounce. Since the passing of the new Currency Act in Japan it has resumed its downward course, and this week has been quoted as low as 25½d., as compared with 30d. in December last, showing a decline of about 15 per cent. Apart, however, from the mere stoppage of the Japan monetary demand, and the additional hindrance to the employment of the metal as a medium of payment and to its circulation implied in that action, there are various considerations which at the present time are not unlikely to exert a depressing influence in the silver market. The decline in the price of the metal considerably below the new par rate adopted by Japan certainly seems not only to invite the return to that country of all the silver yen—the Japanese silver dollar—held or circulating in the markets of the Far East outside Japan, but even the exportation to Japan of illicitly coined yen identical in design and in quality of metal, to be exchanged for the new gold coins when the Gold Standard Act comes into operation in Japan in October next. The lower the price of silver falls the more profitable will such operations be, and there is, therefore, a motive for forcing the price down on the part of any speculators who may contemplate such operations. In addition to this there is the probability of accumulations of silver yen in the hands of the Japanese Government as a result of their return, and even of their rejection from internal circulation, which may make sales of silver by the Japanese Government, if not an actual necessity, yet a constantly impending possibility. Considering the favourable reports which have been published as to the progress of the Wolcott Commission sent to this side the Atlantic by Mr. M'Kinley to negotiate with a view to an international agreement for the effective remonetisation of silver, there is a point of view from which the suddenly severe depression in the market looks suspicious. No careful reader of the New York papers can have failed to perceive that the American "gold," or, to speak more accurately, free banking party is at present absolutely unscrupulous in its efforts to attain its object, the absolute control of the money supply of the United States. If the New York gold party chooses to endeavour to discourage any movement in the direction of international agreement by "knocking the bottom out of silver," to quote an American phrase, it is certainly able to do so. Under existing conditions, there is no market which can be so easily influenced, and which such stupendous consequences, as the silver market. Whether the silver market is or is not being manipulated in some such way at the present time in the interest of the American gold party, the continued existence of the possibility is at least suggestive. A good deal has been heard lately of silver being "offered" from New York at reduced quotations.

Mr. Consul Rawson, reporting from Manilla on the state of trade and commerce of the Philippine Islands for the year 1896, says that the first half of the year was undoubtedly a period of prosperity for importers, as despite an advance in exchange equal to about 10 per cent, values of imports generally were fairly well maintained. The protective tariff, which came into force in 1891, has caused a large and steadily increasing quantity of the trade in cotton goods and yarns to be diverted from the United Kingdom to Barcelona; the principal loss being in 'stouter makes' of piece goods and in yarns. In the case of goods made of fine yarns, such as book muslins, the trade still remains with the United Kingdom. Spanish manufacturers hitherto have failed to produce satisfactorily and at reasonable prices cloths made of the finer counts, despite the protection now given them with respect to cotton yarns (white and grey) the introduction of false counts, plus the protection now granted, has, at least for the present, practically put a stop to the importation of Lancashire spinnings. In coloured yarns Barcelona dyers have now procured a strong footing in this market with aniline reds, but in other colours the Glasgow dyer continues to hold his own against all comers. In printed cotton cambrics the Barcelona printer has gained ground considerably; hitherto his inability to give fast colours at a reasonable price has proved a stumbling block to the increase of the trade of Barcelona prints, the import of 'steams' (loose colours) to the island being comparatively small. Now, however, the difficulty with respect to cost of giving fast colours would appear to have been overcome, and imports of Spanish printed cambrics will doubtless largely increase. In printed jaconets there would appear little fear of competition; practically, the entire import comes from Glasgow, even Lancashire printers being unable to give the exact finish required by the native consumer. In various classes of fancy muslins a large increase has to be noted in recent years in production of goods of native weaving. In the manufacture of these hemp and pineapple fibre largely enter, and on this account they are much more desirable than the cheap cotton muslins imported from Europe. The high duties now in force here have practically put a stop to the import of linen goods. Attempts have been made to weave the goods in Spain with but little success, as the yarns had to be imported, and consequently paid the high tariff in force in the Peninsula, increased cost has thus caused the native to abandon the use of goods partly or wholly made of linen. The import trade in woollen goods is very trifling, due, of course, to the climate not rendering them a necessity. Gunny bags form by far the chief item of import of jute goods. These used formerly to be imported from Calcutta, but the tariff of 1891 put an end to this, and now supplies are drawn exclusively, or almost so, from Barcelona. The trade in these bags has largely increased of late years, owing to the opening of the railway to Dagupan. Exports from Hamburg in 1896 to the United Kingdom amounted in value to £19,140,391. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted in the same year to £20,497,193."

The Board of Trade returns for July show a continuance of the expansion in the declared value of the merchandise imports, the increase for the month being upwards of £1¾ millions, with a practically stationary condition of the export trade in British and Irish produce and manufactures, there being only a small increase of £142,313 in the declared value of the latter. An increase of £764,005 is shown in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, but the net result of the month's operations is an increase of the disparity between the import and export sides of the merchandise account in favour of the imports for the expired portion of the year. Including the re-exports of British and Irish productions, the total declared value of the exports for the seven months is £176,290,879, as against £261,533,266, the total declared value of the imports, showing an excess of the latter over the former of £85,242,387. But though these figures show an apparent increase of about £9½ millions in the debit balance against us since June, the ratio of excess has been reduced, being now upwards of 48 per cent of the value of the exports, as against upwards of 50 per cent at the end of June. In addition, there is an excess of £3,668,967 in the declared value of the imports of the precious metals for the seven months, as compared with the declared value of the exports, the debit balance on the bullion and specie account having been increased by about £68,000 only during July. It will be seen that the excess is more than can be accounted for by shipping and insurance charges. It may be doubted whether the amount of interest actually paid to us on foreign loans and investments has increased, and it must be remembered that in recent years we have invested large sums in gold-mining and other foreign and colonial enterprises abroad, and that our investments have gone out very largely in the form of machinery and other materials for carrying on the new enterprises. Unseen items in the international exchanges are the quantity of securities we have purchased or resold abroad, and the floating capital withdrawn from abroad. To urge that the large visible debit balance necessarily represents—after allowing for the shipping and other unrecorded trade charges—increased revenue is not altogether safe. And even if it does represent increased revenue, it may be confined to particular channels rather than diffused over the trades and industries of the country. There was, after all, something in the balance-of-trade theory, even as held in the last century. No one, for instance, would to-day regard a debit merchandise balance against India as a good thing for that dependency. Everything depends on the cause of a decrease of exports with an increase of imports. This year our merchandise imports show a net increase—deducting the increase in the re-exports—of £7,358,201, and our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures a decrease of £1,592,975. As regards the exports of British and Irish productions during July, it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the slightness of the increase shown in the aggregate value for the month, there is an increase, and in some cases a very substantial increase, under every heading except one. As regards cotton yarns, it is noticeable that there was an increase in the shipments to India during July, a marked falling off in the shipments to Madras being more than compensated for by increased shipments to Bombay and, especially, to Bengal and Burmah. The shipments of cotton yarn to Germany show a marked decrease, but as the shipments to Holland—possibly for Germany—show a much more than equivalent increase, this apparent weakening of German demand may have been more seeming than real. The shipments of cotton yarn to Italy, Roumania, Turkey, and, especially, to China and Japan show noteworthy decreases; but to other countries in Europe increased quantities have been sent.

Some particulars of a renewed movement for the curtailment of production in the New England cotton mills are given in the latest mail advices. The Goddard Cotton Mills at Providence, with 5,000 operatives, had announced one week's stoppage beginning August 9. Nine cotton mills at Fall River, with 8,000 operatives, had entered into an arrangement for voluntary closing, varying from one to three weeks, beginning August 3. Various other New England mills were also arranging to suspend work. The result, so far, was that the New York dry goods market was reported stronger in all lines, with cotton goods advancing and heavier sales of staple goods, prints being quoted firm.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague statistics for the Presidency of Bombay during the week ending August 27, are as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	40	17
Poona	22	12
Districts.		
Surat	15	5
Thana	14	12
Nasik	33	22
Poona	270	149
Satara	376	278
Kolaba	6	5
Territories.		
Baroda	5	2
Kolhapur	1	10
Cutch	78	51
Palanpur	11	4
Total	871	557

It will be seen the mortality continues to rise owing to the spread of the disease in the Poona and Satara districts, but it is satisfactory to observe that the proportion of deaths to attacks is much lower than it was when the plague was epidemic in Bombay and Karachi in the early part of the year. The total number of deaths in the three previous weeks in August was: 20th, 348; 13th 304; 6th, 222; and in the last week in July the numbers was 167. The death roll from plague now stands as follows:—

Total deaths week ending August 27	557
„ „ previously reported	31,227
Total	31,784

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in its registered office, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas occupying the chair. The following directors' report with the audited balance-sheet was placed before the shareholders for adoption:—

The net profit earned by the company including Rs. 915-7-10 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 1,64,894-8-4. Out of this sum Rs. 53,000 have been paid as an ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1896, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,894-8-4, which the directors propose should be apportioned as follows:—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share on 2,000 fully paid shares, Rs. 25,000; in payment of a dividend at Rs. 6-4 per share on 12,000 shares on which Rs. 25 only have been called, Rs. 1,500; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 65,000; to carry to machinery renewal account, Rs. 10,000; to carry to dividend fund account, Rs. 10,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 394-8-4.

The company's buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Tapidas Dullubhram has been appointed as an additional director of the company, which appointment the shareholders are requested to confirm. Mr. Dharamdas Dullubhram retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Choonibhai Dayabhai Vakiina has been appointed an auditor of the company in place of Mr. Ratilal B. Majmudar, who resigned before his departure for England, and the shareholders are requested to confirm that appointment. Messrs. Assur Veerjee and Company having resigned their appointment as agents of your company, the business of the company was managed by two directors of the company until the appointment of the present agents, Messrs Parekh and Company.

The report was adopted and the dividend declared as recommended by the directors. The resolutions embodied in the report having been passed, the meeting terminated with the complimentary vote of thanks to the chair.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	1	1	6
B (Mandvie)	0	0	26
C (Market & Khumbharwada)	2	0	23
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	3
E (Kamatipura)	1	0	35
F (Parel)	0	0	17
G (Mahim)	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	4	6	128

CHOLERA.

Attacks	14
Deaths	14

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Colaba and Esplanade)	2	0	4
B (Mandvi and Umarkhadi)	2	1	28
C (Khara Talao and Khumbharwada)	3	2	15
D (Girgaum)	0	0	7
E (Mazagon & 2nd Nagpada)	2	0	30
F (Parel)	0	0	8
G (Mahim)	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	9	5	104
Total to date	12,786	10,784	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	9
Deaths	7

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie it appears that on Sunday there were ten deaths in the hospitals and nine outside the city of Cutch Mandvie. The total number of patients remaining under treatment was 59.

THE QUARANTINE RULES AT COLOMBO.

The Ceylon Government now impose ten days, quarantine on steamers arriving from Bombay, the days counting from the steamers departure from this city. Before this change was made, the merchants of Tuticorin forwarded a memorial to Sir West Ridgeway, the Governor of Ceylon, in the course of which they stated:—

Plague has virtually disappeared from Bombay, and there have not, we understand, for some months past, been any cases in the ports south of Bombay, and we respectfully ask your Excellency's Government that the rules as to the quarantine of steamers which have come from Bombay and touched at various ports along the Coast should now be modified. Nearly all the steamers which have come from Bombay touch at several ports before they arrive in Colombo, and we would ask that pratique should at once be given to such steamers as have been eight days out from Bombay in case there has been no suspected case of plague on board. Under the present rules ten days must elapse from the day when the steamer left the last port on the Western Coast of India before pratique is granted. The effect of this has been to paralyse the trade of this port. Before the present rules were in force the steamers of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company, which sailed from Bombay to Calcutta, stopped at the ports on the Malabar Coast, Tuticorin, Colombo, and Galle, and on to Calcutta, but now such steamers have stopped calling at Colombo and Galle altogether, because they would have to be ten days out from Cochin and Alleppey—the last ports on the Western Coast—before they were allowed pratique at Colombo and Galle.

The steamer communication between Tuticorin and Colombo is quite inadequate to the requirements of trade. There are only two steamers running between Tuticorin and Colombo which are specially constructed for the conveyance of native passengers, and can carry very little cargo. There are at present 13,000 bales of cotton, belonging to various shippers, lying at the port of Tuticorin for shipment to Japan for which no steamer's space is available in consequence of the above quarantine rules, and no means of shipping to Colombo in order to get a steamer to carry them on to Japan. Some cotton has been lying ready for shipment for two months past. There are also lying at Tuticorin for shipment to Ceylon large quantities of other cargo, viz., 15,000 bags of rice, also poonac, onions, etc., and daily larger quantities are arriving at Tuticorin from inland for the purpose of being shipped to Ceylon. These cannot be shipped because the regular coasting steamers, which call at Tuticorin, refuse to carry such cargo to Ceylon owing to the prohibitive quarantine rules imposed by the Ceylon Government. Most serious loss has, therefore, resulted to us and others. We respectfully submit that a British Colony should not keep in force quarantine regulations of this kind towards another British Dependency rules which operate so harshly and are of no practical use whatever.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your Excellency's Government to relax the rules by allowing every vessel pratique which has been eight days out from Bombay, and not to insist upon such eight days, counting from the day when the vessel left the last port on the Western Coast. We have, etc. (Sd.) Volkart Brothers, Gaddum & Co., Dymes and Co., Milligan & Co., Ralli Brothers, Darley Butler & Co., and A. & F. Harvey.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Preparations are being made to launch the two ferry boats to cross the river to carry passengers to Upper Damaun. Some people intend to wait on his Excellency the Governor and thank him for having opened the communication before the expiration of six months from the stoppage. The people, who have hitherto met with many disappointments in this behalf, hope there is not this time any slip between the cup and the lip in the realisation of their wishes on Monday morning. The Health Officer who was overworked during the plague, has recently suffered from repeated attacks of fever and goes shortly on leave for a change to Bombay.

LANOWLI PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Mr. N. M. Wadia	50
Mr. Nanu N. Kothare	40
Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala	100
Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass	25
Mr. Vasanji Khimji, [through Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass]	25
Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, [through Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas]	25
Mr. Narandass Purshotamdas, [through Mr. Gheliabhai Haridas]	25
A friend	2 blankets
„ „	10 do.
„ „	12 do.
	12 sheets.
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cazalet	6 rezais.

RELIEF AT DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Lower Damaun, I have been eagerly perusing the numerous communications of your intelligent and indefatigable correspondent from Lower Damaun, my native country, and I have read with great delight the noble deeds of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla, the proprietor of Katuiria, towards saving the lives of thousands of human beings, and, getting the rigidity of the British cordon relaxed and if anybody deserved honors for his conduct during the time of the plague he does. But he is quite content with the grateful thanks of the poor and encomiums contained in letters received from England. That Lower Damaun has passed through a crisis of the nature such as has not been known either in the history of Damaun or any other city in India, is now an undisputed fact. It is desirable in the cause of history to know what succour was bestowed in time of the country's need by the village proprietors and wealthy Christians, and whether they remained all the time as apathetic as the Municipal Corporation of that city.—Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE OF DAMAUN.

POLO.

THERE will be match to-day on the Polo ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Jackal Club, commencing at 5 p.m. The match will be of three chukkers of 6 minutes each, exclusive of stoppages and intervals. Two minutes intervals will be allowed between each chukker. The following will be the teams:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA. (Black and Yellow.)	vs.	JACKAL CLUB. (White.)
D. Graham (back).		A. J. Peile.
P. F. Fischer (3)		J. Fairclough.
T. W. Birkett (2)		H. E. E. Procter.
H. F. Talbott (1)		H. E. John.

The following chukkers will also be played at 4-45 p. m.:—

COLOURS.	vs.	WHITE.
Major Chamberlain.		Surg-Major Marks.
H. F. Talbott.		J. Fairclough.
D. Graham.		H. E. John.
H. Parmentier.		C. Webster.

5-30 p. m.

COLOURS.	vs.	WHITE.
P. F. Fischer.		H. E. E. Procter.
D Graham.		Major Chamberton.
T. W. Birkett.		H. E. John.
C. Webster.		Surg-Major Monks.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

CRICKET.

YOUNG NATIVE C. C. VS. INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A VERY interesting match was played on the maidan, on Sunday, between Y. N. C. Club and Indo-Portuguese in which the former won by 60 runs. The fielding of Y. N. C. Club was exemplary good and bowling power was too high for the opponents. Mr. M. H. Kirtiker took 6 wickets for 9 runs only; and Mr. K. R. Kirtiker took 4 wickets for 14 runs only. Mr. M. D. Souza for the loser took 3 wickets for 16 runs only. Messrs. Trilokeker, M. R. Kirtiker, K. R Kirtiker and Dwarkanath played well for the winners, scoring 15, 14, 13, and 11 respectively. Below is the full score:—

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

M D Mello, (Capt) b Kirtiker	3
V D Souza, b Kirtiker	6
Mas D Souza, c V Kirtiker, b M Kirtiker	0
C X Marwana, b M Kirtiker	4
A D Silva, b K Kirtiker	7
A S Souza, c K Kirtiker, b M Kirtiker	0
S D Silva, c K Kirtiker, b M Kirtiker	0
Santa Maria, b K Kirtiker	0
J Dias, not out	0
J M Pinto, b M Kirtiker	3
A S D Souza, b M Kirtiker	0
Extras	4
Total	27

1-3, 2-4, 3-13, 4-19, 5-20, 6-20, 7-21, 8-21, 9-27, 10-27.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	W	R	M
K Kirtiker	11	4	50	3
M Kirtiker	9	6	50	7

YOUNG NATIVE C. C.

W B Kirtiker, b M Souza	8
D Dwarkanath, b D Mello	11
K R Kirtiker, c D Silva, b Dias	13
C Trilokeker, c D Souza, b Dias	15
V H Kirtiker c Silva, b D Souza	1
M R Kirtiker, c Souza, b D Mello	14
A T Kerker, b Dias	7
G D Rane, not out	7
A R Ranjit, (capt) l b w, D Silva	1
V G Dhairyawan, l b w, M Souza	5
M H Kirtiker, c Marwana, b M Souza	0
Extras	5
Total	87

1-15, 2-21, 3-41, 4-44, 5-61, 6-71, 7-74, 8-77, 9-87, 10-87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	B	M
De Mello	31	2	65	4
M. D. Souza	16	3	25	0
J. Dias	21	3	50	1
D Souza	5	1	15	0
A. Silva	9	1	20	0

MUNICIPAL C. C. MR. DHONDI'S XI.

The Municipal Cricket Club which has not yet been defeated by any of the clubs in Bombay decided to try conclusions with a team selected from three different clubs i. e. the Hindu Gymkhana, the Elphinstone College and the Independent Cricket Clubs. The pick of these clubs represented the XI. and opposed the Municipal team. The game was a very interesting one and resulted in a victory for the Municipal team. The following are the scores;—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Wadia, c and b Kerbair	0
Kirtikar, b Kerbair	0
Datarkar, c Wacha, b Kerbair	12
Darnwalla, b Kerbair	1
Choukar, not out	34
S Kaka, c and b Wacha	12
Gazdar, b Wacha	0
Chambari, b Tavaria	6
Guard, b Tavaria	5
Vakharia, b Kapadia	1
Chinoy, b Tavaria	0
Extras	7
Total	78

MR. DHONDI'S XI.

Limji, c and b Kaka	0
Wacha, b Choukar	0
Kanga, b Kaka	6
Kuber, c and b Chonkar	2
Dhondi, run out, b Kaka	3
Kapadia, b and c Kaka	6
J Driver, c Chonkar	1
Tavaria, not out	15
M Driver, b Kaka	4
Bomanji, b Kaka	2
Lala, run out, b Kaka	0
Total	39

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. HINDU GYMKHANA

An interesting cricket match was played, on Sunday last, between the above teams, which ended in a win for the Brights by sixty-eight runs. The Brights winning the toss went in and lost three of their best men for twenty-seven runs. Surti then joined Bhimadiwala and leather-hunting became the order of the day. Bhimadiwala, a most promising Parsee colt, played, cavalierly hitting right merrily all over the filed and when he seemed well within scoring a century he was unfortunately given out leg before wicket. His seventy-four included four over-bound hits. He was eqally successful with the leather. He captured seven of the Hindu wickets for twenty runs, and for this remarkable feat subscription was raised on the spot and he was presented with a nice bat. Pavri and Gagrat also played well and scored 29 and 12 respectively. Coachman, one of the few smart Parsee wicket-keepers, did well his duty behind the sticks. The Brights closed their innings for 147 runs. The Hindus followed on and responded with but 79 runs. Chonker and Bandare were the only players who could well face the Parsee bowling, the former played a capital game and scored 37, the latter 18 runs. Patker and Chonker, the usual Hindu bowlers, dived the bowling honours between themselves, though they were not much successful. The Hindu fielding was much above their usual standard.

ESPLANADE C. C. 2ND XI. VS. MANECK C. C.

A match between the above elevens was played on the Esplanade ground, last Saturday, and, as it happens very rarely, ended in a tie, Maneck Club first went to bat, but its players were all dismissed for the total of 45, of which Gheewalla scored 10, Karaka, who is called the main pillar of his Club, came out unsuccessful with his bat. Esplanade players then went to bat, but nobody of them rendered any services to his Club, save K. Kuka who scored the well-played and timely 14. From the Maneck Club, Polishwalla, who carried his bat for 25 in the second venture, bowled well. From the Esplanade Club K. Kuka, Shroff and Moghra shared the bowling honors. The Esplanade Club also made a good show against the strong eleven of the Elphinstone Club, including Machliwalla, R. Mody, C. Patel and M. Sanjana. This was chiefly due to Driver Brothers, Kuka and Langrana.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-morrow, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey. There have been committed for trial eight cases, implicating twenty prisoners; seventeen of whom are Hindus, two Mahomedans, and one European. There is one case of a murder at Aden; two cases of exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in India; one of belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft; one of house-breaking by day and theft; one of buying and selling a minor; and two of theft in a building. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater; one by Mr. W. Webb; four by P. H. Dastur; and one by Mr. W. Beale, Magistrate at Aden. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. John Jones, committed by Mr. W. Beale, Magistrate at Aden, for the offence of murder.
2. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and Keshav Mahadeo Bal, committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and held to bail by order of the High Court on the 14th instant, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.
3. Shankar Wishwanath Kelkar and Saccaram Gopal Purandekar, committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.
4. Mahomed Hoossein Shaik Alli, alias Mahomed Essack Shaik Alli, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft in a building.
5. Amina woman and Dasrat Hiroo, committed Mr. W. Webb, No. 1 for buying a minor for immoral purposes and abetment, and No. 2 for selling a minor for immoral purposes, and abetment of the offence.
6. Mahadu Rama, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft.
7. Balkrishna Bhow, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for the offence of house-breaking by day and theft in a building.
8. Bhagwandas Devidas, Balakdas Garibdas, Jaokidas Samaldas, Sawalji Lachman, Kandas Narayendas, Shankerdas Harnam, Balakdas Ramdas, Ganjager Pillagir, Jamnadas Damoderdas and Balvantrao Luxuman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, for retaining in their possession stolen property, and for voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property.

A SHOCKING accident marred the visit of the Public Shcools Provisional Battalion of Volunteers, to Aldershort. While the battalion was employed with the Regulars in field operations, the Warwick School company were firing, and a section commander gave the order to "ease springs." One of the company Private Thomas Lister, appears to have omitted to do so, and the company advanced. On again halting a rear rank lad called Lister's attention to the fact that the spring of his rifle was not eased. Lister was using a carbine and instead of raising it to ease the spring, he leant over the muzzle, and reached down to the spring. The charge exploted and wounded him seriously. An army medical officer was immediately in attendance, and the unfortunate lad was remowed on an ambulance to the Cambridge Hospital, where an operation was performed. His friends were informed, but before they could arrive death ensued.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. SOMA DALJEE.

MR. T. D. FRY, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, referred this case for the orders of the High Court, as he disagreed with the verdict of the jury. The prisoner was charged with the murder of his wife, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, with which the Sessions Judge did not agree. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having, on the night of the 15th May last, murdered his wife Divali by strangling her. She was about 13 years of age, and was found lying dead in the house occupied by the accused and herself. On the morning of the 16th May, Jhaver woman complained to the mukhi that the accused had murdered Divali. Against the accused it was urged that Divali had come to his house about two and a half months before her death, and that they were constantly quarreling. The Sessions Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that Divali was undoubtedly killed by strangling.

On the jury returning a verdict of not guilty, the Sessions Judge said he disagreed so completely with it that he considered the case must be referred to the High Court. The circumstantial evidence pointed conclusively to the guilt of the accused, who was the only person who had any conceivable motive for murdering his wife, and who, as her husband, was the only person who had access to the room in which she was sleeping. His story as to his absence and the reason for it appeared to the Sessions Judge to be incredible. He had no doubt that the accused went to his field after committing the murder.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The Sessions Judge has referred this case under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure because he disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and was thoroughly convinced of the guilt of the accused. He says that "the circumstantial evidence points conclusively to the guilt of the accused who was the only person who had any conceivable motive for murdering his wife, and he, as her husband, was the only person who had access to the room in which she was sleeping, his story as to his absence and the reason, therefore, are to me incredible." No doubt on account of previous quarrels grave suspicion falls upon the accused, but this is not sufficient ground for a conviction of murder. The house of the accused was, it appears from the evidence, accessible to the entrance of any person who opened the door. His story that he was absent from his house on that night is borne out by the evidence of Jiji who says that he came back after the murder had been discovered from his field where he had gone with a cart of manure and that she had seen the cart loaded with manure, at the house the previous evening. No doubt he could have taken the cart of manure to his field and left it there, and come back to the house during the night, but there, ought to be some evidence than he did this. The whole case turns upon the amount of credit to be attached to the evidence of the two women Jhaver and Jiji who say that they went to the house hearing the cries of the murdered woman, opened the door, and saw the accused inside the house throttling his wife. The Sessions Judge and the jury both disbelieved their evidence. We are asked by the Government Pleader to believe it. We are of opinion that it is not open to us to do that. We are bound, we think, in a reference under Section 307 to accept the opinions of the judge and the jury where they agree. As, therefore, there is no reliable evidence prove that the accused committed this murder we acquit him of the offence charged. We notice that the Sessions Judge read to the jury the evidence to of Jhaver and Jiji taken before the committing magistrate. It does not appear that evidence was ever read over to the witnesses, and the depositions were not recorded in the trial before the Sessions Court. We draw the attention of the Sessions Judge to the provision of Section 145 of the Evidence Act, and we ask him to note for his future guidance that when he admits such statements in evidence he should record them as exhibits in his own proceedings.

For the reasons above given, their lordships acquitted the accused and directed his discharge from custody.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain P Singer, sailed yesterday, for Henjam, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,565 tons, Captain C H Watkins, will sail to-day, for China, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Japan Line s s Muke Maru, 2,053 tons, P Going, will sail to-day, for Japan via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain John Pain, R N R, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from London, 7th August, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day, for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 17th August, with a cargo of 7,412 tons of coal.

THE s s Ervir, 2,606 tons, Captain J H Robson, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Calcutta, 17th August, brought a cargo of 5,140 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain C R Browne, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, 4th August, with a general cargo, and Captain Hamilton as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Socotra s	Paine	London, Aug 7.
	Rufford Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, Aug 4.
	Onipenta s	Mitchell	Calcutta, Aug 17.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Den of Airlie s	Singer	Henjam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
„ Muke Maru, Going, for Japan, &c.
„ Brindisi, Watkins, for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thames, for China, &c.
„ Mobile, for Penang and Singapore.
„ Socotra, for China.
„ Kerbella, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Nowshera, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Wright, Surg Capt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from Cannanor.
Donovan, Surg Capt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from Mangalore.

AUGUST 28.

Sprague, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Karwar.
Penrose, Lt Col, Bo, Malwa B Corps, on leave, from Dalhousie.

AUGUST 29.

Blake, Major, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, from leave, from Kashmir.

AUGUST 30.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, 2nd B I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Kane, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Rifle Brigade, to join, from Rawal Pindi.
Donovan, Surg Capt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Wright, Surg Capt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 28.

Hayward, Surg Capt, Punjab, I M S, to rejoin, to Lahore.

AUGUST 29.

Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to Mhow.
Lockhart Mure, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.

AUGUST 30.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, 2nd B I, on leave, to Murree.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER—BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st August, 1897.

1. Sergeant George Wells, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, is appointed 1st Class Sergeant Instructor, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and transferred to the unattached list with effect from 9th July 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next the 2nd prox., at 8-45 p.m.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 30th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company:—No. 590 Gunner C. W. Dimmock.
3. The Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters closed to-day (Tuesday).

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert in connection with the Cricket Club will be held in the Club Rooms, on Saturday the 4th September, at 9 p.m. Admission by ticket, to be obtained from the Hony. Secy., Cricket Club or from the Club Secretaries.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, on bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old Bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!! To suit Old and Young, Rich and Poor, at prices beyond competition in Platedware, Toys and Fancy Goods, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, at Rs. 5-8-0 per Case.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in metal cases, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ "	" " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ "	" " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.................................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

We have no further telegrams through Reuter dealing with commercial matters to notice at present, the latest messages to hand by that medium having been referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date. The following is our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	33,000	68,000	7,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	18,000	3,000
" Continent	10,000	6,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,614,000	5,291,000	7,92[illegible],000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,02[illegible],000	2,249,000	3,451,000
" " to Continent do.	2,878,000	2,258,000	3,207,000
" Stock in the Ports	70,000	195,000	28,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,070,000	1,323,870	2,393,430
" Surats	112,000	175,8[illegible]0	148,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	529,000	36,001	27,[illegible]00
" London	4,000	2,500	3,000
American Afloat	10,000	33,500	12,000
East Indian	3,000	3,000	10,000
Total	......	75,000	52,000
Price of Middling-Americans	4 [illegible]d.	4 3-8d.	4 3-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 [illegible]d.	3 1-2d.	3 1-4d.
Difference	1 1-32d.	7-8d.	27-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	10,83,856
" " Branches	Inc.	"	6,30,205
Other " "	Dec.	"	8,10,323
Government Securities	Inc.	"	8,84,456
Other authorised "			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt, &c.	Inc.	"	12,51,055
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	5,14,533
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	7,295
Cash	Inc.	"	7,17,661

Although there was no increase of activity in trade here generally during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, and the rates for Money remained at their previous level, the Bank's Return discloses an increase in trade requirements of some 15½ lakhs, compared with a diminution in the same direction of 4½ lakhs at the close of the week preceding. There had again been a considerable addition to Loans ; and material withdrawals had taken place from Private Deposits ; though, on the other hand, there had been a sensible falling off in Bills Discounted. The Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon was about 7½ lakhs less than at the end of the previous week ; an addition of over 17 lakhs in the aggregate having been made to Public Deposits, while Government Securities held by the Bank had increased by 8½ lakhs.

The telegraphic weather and Crop reports from the Cotton districts issued this morning advise a slight fall of rain generally in the Bengal and Dhollera districts and a good fall, ranging from some 2 inches at Julgaum, to 4½ inches at Dhulia, in the Oomrawattee circle. At Broach, the fall was 2½ inches since the date of our last telegraphic advices in the middle of last week, and a break was generally needed ; while at Sholapore 6¼ inches had been registered, and rain was general over the district, more, however, being required. The report regarding the crop generally is that it was flourishing in all districts, and prospects were good over the whole of the area sown with this staple.

Owing to the *Gunputti* native festival there is a holiday feeling about, and little business has been done to-day in any direction.

COTTON.—This market has been very quiet for old stuff, and the Mills have bought very sparingly. In New Cotton prices were higher yesterday, Broach having been quoted at Rs. 193 ; but this morning it opened at Rs. 197, and has since declined to Rs. 195 ; Bengals are nominally Rs. 155.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are neglected by shippers, and prices are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	430	bales.
Wheat	607	cwts.
Rapeseed	819	"
Rice	13,809	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone ; but with nothing fresh doing, and rates are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months sight Credits. A fair amount of the former was done early in the day ; Merchants' Bills continued scarce ; and rates soon receded 1-32d. to 1s. 3 25-32d., at which there was no enquiry. Three months' sight Bills were meantime placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. and the market closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
France	1·68	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given today at 96½ for cash and 96 5-8 for the September settlement, for 2½ per Cents, with 93, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

To-morrow the banks will be closed for the native holiday.

SHARES are quite neglected in presence of the holiday feeling prevailing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	24

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Earnest Simons left Colombo, for Bombay, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., and she is expected here on Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at noon.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,500	20	10,020
Or per mile of Railway	18	53	...	71
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	15,923	54,679	212	70,814
Total for 6 weeks	18,423	62,179	232	80,834
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,381	10,740	39	14,160
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	76	...	100
Total to corresponding date do.	21,585	58,684	1,095	81,264

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,140
Do. to date .... " 410

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	188	217	9	414
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,61,097	7,52,754	23,544	12,37,395
Total for 6 weeks	5,48,097	8,52,754	27,544	14,28,395
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,425	1,08,242	2,641	1,95,311
Per mile of Ry do.	183	235	6	424
Total to corresponding date do.	5,37,770	6,38,528	20,963	11,97,261

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,311
Increase to date .... " 2,31,131

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

SYMONDS—August 29, at Poona, Frederic Powell, the infant son of William and Grace Symonds.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOPER—August 30, at his residence, Windy Hall, near Post Office, Middle Colaba, Bombay, Hormusjee Navrojee Cooper. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—August 21, at Shillong, the wife of J. C. Arbuthnott, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasia Hills, of a son.

GORDON—August 4, at Rock Ville Cottage, Landour, the wife of W. Gordon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PITTAR—AUSTIN—August 2[illegible], at All Saints Church, Dresden, Saxony, by the Rev. C. A. Moore, B.C.[illegible], M.A., Chaplain, Charles William Erskine Pittar, of the I. C. S., second son of the late Charles Frederick Pittar, Solicitor of Calcutta, to Mabel Francis, elder daughter of Ware Austin, of the I. C. S., retired.

DEATHS.

HEATH—August 21, at Yeotmal, Berar, of cholera, H. A. Heath, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Wun District Yeotmal.

PEART—August 23, at Bareilly, N.-W. P., Mary Brovie, the infant daughter of Captain Peart, Cantonment Magistrate, aged 2 months and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.

THE prosecution of the proprietor and the editor of a Mahratta paper, named the *Pratoda*, or Whip, before the Sessions Judge of Sattara, Mr. Aston, I. C. S., and the sentence of transportation for life of the editor and for seven years of the proprietor, will disabuse the minds of those who indulge in sedition in the belief that Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code is a dead letter. The article, under the suggestive heading "Preparation for becoming independent" published in May, was as clearly and deliberately seditious as words could make it. It falsely represented that the Canadians had appointed a committee to frame an independent constitution of their own, throw off the English yoke, and establish a Government of their own. "Like us, they are not men given to vain prattling, but can act up to their word. There is also strong unity amongst them. Spirited men show by their action what stuff they are made of, there are no people on earth who are so helpless and effeminate as those of India. We have become so callous and shameless that we do not feel humiliation while we are laughed at by all nations for losing such a vast and gold-like country as India." The writer mendaciously asserted that the bogus committee which he invented for the occasion had distributed the notification of their intentions to throw off the British yoke in India. The incitement to the reader of the *Pratod* to emulate the example of the Canadians was not veiled in the least. They were exhorted to show what manliness they could exhibit, and to give up vain prattling and show their work by deeds. The Judge was assisted by two Assessors, one a Hindu, and the other a Mussulman. A Parsee barrister from Bombay, Mr. D. M. Kolah, defended the editor ; while the proprietor was represented by two pleaders of the local bar. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Robert MacTier, proved that he had lodged a complaint against the accused by orders of Government, and he produced copies of the paper, one containing the incriminating article, and others to show the animus of the writer. One of these, published on the 26th April, was headed "Arms in the Gaekwar's Territory." Another article was on the "Responsibility of the Shri Shivaji's Festival." Still another dealt with the defilement of the Queen's Statue in Bombay. The learned Judge, in summing up, informed the Assessors that they should consider the article on which the prosecution relied as a whole, and give it a generous and liberal interpretation, and then make up their minds whether the article was written in good faith, or whether it disclosed an intention to excite disaffection. The Assessors each in turn stated that the article would not cause disaffection, but they gave no reason for forming that opinion. The Sessions Judge found the prisoners guilty, and gave the editor, the writer of the article, penal servitude for life, the proprietor receiving a sentence of seven years' transportation. The sentences are heavy, but it would be difficult to find a more flagrant example of reckless and mischievous sedition.

A COMMUNICATION addressed by Mr. R. A. Lamb, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Rand's successor in the Chairmanship of the Plague Committee, gives some interesting information on the initiation of the measures taken to suppress the plague in that city in March and April. Surgeon-Captain Beveridge and Dr. Lowson were sent out by the Secretary of State to place their experience of the measures taken to stamp out the plague in Hong Kong during the epidemic of 1894 at the disposal of the Bombay Government. On the 25th February, Dr. Beveridge submitted a report to Government adapting to Indian circumstances the scheme which had proved successful in Hong Kong. He recommended the organisation of search parties, followed by disinfecting and by lime-washing parties and the employment of volunteers from British and Native regiments. The division of the city into sections to be searchad every few days was also prescribed. The report is among the records of the Plague Committee. Mr. Lamb states that this report was the point of departure of the plague operations begun by Mr. Rand on the 13th March, and carried out by him and by his colleagues on the Plague Committee with conspicuous success. Mr. Lamb states that there is nothing whatever in the records of the Plague Committee or in those of the Collector to show that the scheme was contemplated before Dr. Beveridge sent in his report. The plan of operations in Poona was initiated by him. Dr. Lowson, we have some reason to believe, colaborated with Dr. Beveridge in drawing up the scheme. He certainly represented to Mr. Rand the expediency of sharing with a Committee the labour and responsibility of carrying out the operations set forth in the report. Mr. Rand was of opinion that the administration of the plague measures should be in the hands of one individual authority. Dr. Lowson, who had seen the excellent work done by a Committee created for a similar purpose in Hong Kong, rightly held that an order emanating from a Plague Committee which includes a medical man and a military officer and acts presumably after due deliberation, is less likely to be canvassed or contested than the same order given by one official who cannot be possessed of the special knowledge of a medical man and a military officer is his own person, in addition to his administrative aptitudes. Mr. Rand, who never shrank from responsibility, somewhat reluctantly acquiesced in these representations.

When the operations began in the middle of March, the energy and vigour of the Chairman of the Plague Committee, emulated by Dr. Beveridge and Major Paget, delivered Poona from the plague in two months. Mr. Rand, who had no previous experience of the plague or of any serious epidemic, did not devise the plan of the plague campaign. It would have been unreasonable to expect that an administrative officer whose training lay in a quite different direction should undertake to elaborate a plan to meet conditions different from any of which he had experience. Nevertheless, in a certain quarter it has been asserted that the whole organisation "was unquestionably the creation of the late Mr. Rand," and that it was a grotesque and absurd pretension to state that the plan for checking the disease in Poona was drawn up and submitted by Surgeon-Captain Beveridge. Mr. Lamb expresses surprise, not altogether unmingled with indignation, that people should deny to the officers who came from England with Hong Kong experience whatever credit may be due to them for having succeeded in obtaining in this country sanction for measures that had been found effective elsewhere. Not satisfied with denying to Dr. Beveridge the initiation in the plan of campaign in Poona, the detractor, who was so anxious that the "making of history" should be conducted on accurate lines, referred to that officer as an "ornamental member" of the Committee. The late Mr. Rand, we hear on unexceptionable authority, acknowledged the heartiness and value of Dr. Beveridge's hard-working co-operation. Mr. Lamb very justly remarks that this attack on Dr. Beveridge, and others of an equally acrid kind, directed against Dr. Lowson as well, have appeared in the same columns which pathetically appealed to the Secretary of State to send out "three experts from London who will tell us what to do and we will do it!" This despairing cry for extraneous help was again and again repeated, strengthened by the piteous wail from "Grant Road, Sewered," that unless a "Saviour" was sent out from England by Lord George Hamilton the whole of the sewered districts of Bombay would be given up a helpless prey to the Plague Fiend. At a time when six thousand men were employed by the Municipal authorities in cleansing and disinfecting the city the world was told that nothing was being done to stay the ravages of the epidemic, and that everything was allowed to drift. Bombay was represented as standing on tip toe with bated breath to see the expected Saviours who would deliver the perishing population from despair and death.

It is not to be supposed that the Secretary of State was guided by such hysterical appeals when he decided to send out two medical officers who had experience of the measures taken to stamp out the plague in Hong Kong. Those measures were successful ; they saved the British port with its large Chinese population from the fearful mortality which befel Canton, a hundred miles distant, where 100,000 people died of the same epidemic. It was natural to suppose that medical men who had seen how the energetic Queen's Counsel, who was Chairman of the Hong Kong Committee, fought the plague with soldiers and gunboats as well as with hospitals and nurses, might be of service in India. There were however some scores of officers in this city who had a larger experience of plague than that obtained in the Anglo-Chinese Colony. The plague moved with characteristic slowness from one district to another ; the average duration of the epidemic in a given quarter did not exceed seven or eight weeks ; but the successive invasions of the different quarters gave an aggregate of observation and study far exceeding that of a city the population of which as compared to Bombay is that of 2 to 9. By the time Drs. Lowson and Beveridge arrived there were many men of far greater experience in all that relates to plague causation and therapeutics, than they had been acquired in Hong Kong. Still the strangers had one qualification—never thought of or sought for by those who had been characterising for "experts" and "saviours" They had seen how the military arm could be brought into effective play to supplement the shortcomings or the failure of the ordinary resources of sanitary science. Poona, Karachi, Sukkur, and in a lesser degree Bombay, profited by the infusion of the Hong Kong spirit, which subordinated every consideration to what is after all the paramount duty in such cases, the saving of human life, threatened by a disease which left to itself will destroy more than the most merciless conqueror. It would be base ingratitude to ignore the services rendered or tendered by men who came to India to help in the work already inaugurated by the men of the Indian Medical Service.

THE preliminaries of the Orleans-Turin duel were not devoid of humour, but it was lost in wiring out. We only had the dull prosaic fact that the duel was fought, and that the combatants wielded their swords determinedly. When the mail left, however, the Count of Turin had not made his appearance on the scene at all, and Prince Henry was threatened by two would-be duellists—neither of whom fought—General Albertone and Lieutenant Pini. The impulsive subaltern was the first to get his challenge in, and with subaltern-like impudence claimed precedence over the General. Prince Henry informed his seconds that since he had heard from General Albertone he must give satisfaction to that distinguished officer first. The little lieutenant's men assured the Prince that it was not for him to decide, but a matter on which the code of duelling only could pronounce. The volatile French papers saw the amusing side of the difficulty, and "Caran d' Ache," in the *Figaro*, drew Prince Henry on the gangway of the steamer at Marseilles confronted by a legion of Italian officers eager for his blood. M. Thomeguex, a keen Parisian duellist, treating this joke seriously, issued a challenge to the Italian army. His letter, in the style of Don Quixote's address to the wind-mill, was given to the world by the *Patrie*. In it M. Thomeguex says : "If you wish to cross swords, we are a group of Frenchmen who are ready to meet you. The Italian officers have only to write to 211, Faubourg Saint Honore. He promptly received the following telegram : "Provocation accepted by me, and an Italian group. General Mannaggia La Rocca, 32, Quattro Fontane." The telegram was published in an extra special edition of the *Patrie* along with M. Thomeguex's rejoinder, as follows :—"General Mannaggia La Rocca, 32, Quattro Fontane, Rome. Received your honoured telegram. Accept meeting here Paris, with you. My seconds are Lyoen and Denis Thomas." It happens that "General Mannaggia La Rocca" is a picturesque, but wholly imaginary gentleman, something like the English "Ally Sloper," a Neapolitan "Shifter." But the *Patrie*, unable to see the joke, and seizing hold of a general, whose name is suggestive of the other's described him as the son of a former Italian Minister of War. But the blood of M. Thomeguex was up, and he offered to fight the whole Italian Army—or as many of its officers as chose to stand in its defence. M. Thomeguex expressed himself determined not to let the matter drop, and when the mail left he was still standing, waiting for somebody to shoot at. What has become of Lieutenant Pini no one seems to know. As to the others neither the French nor Italian Government attached any importance to them. General Afan Rivera, Under-Secretary of State for War, in answer to a question addressed him in the House on this subject, declared that the Government attributed no importance to Prince Henry's letters on the Italian Army, appearing in the *Figaro*, whilst the French Minister of War sent word to M. Thomeguex's seconds, who are half-pay officers, that while they were free to act as they please in this affair of honour with Italian officers, they were not to make use of their title of French officers. In both countries the official tendency was to minimise the matter as much as possible—to consider it as a personal, not an international quarrel at all. And wisely so.

IT is rather disconcerting to find at this late period of the famine year, that while throughout India generally the number of persons on relief declined by one lakh and a-quarter during last week, there was an increase in the number of persons maintained by the State in the Bombay Presidency to the extent of nearly three thousand. In Bijapur alone the increase is over 12,000, but this is compensated for to some extent by reductions in more favoured districts, such as Nasik, Satara, and Khandeish. The situation in Bijapur and some other parts of the Deccan is undoubtedly serious, and it is to be feared that, as in the case of the Central Provinces, it will not be possible to stop relief works there until the end of the year. A great deal depends of course upon the prices of grain, which unfortunately give no signs at present of a fall. In fact, last week they rose in all the affected districts, excepting Bijapur, where there was a slight fall, and Belgaum, where prices remained stationary. The probability is that when once prices drop the downward movement will be rapid. But meantime the poor are suffering greatly, and it may be hoped that the appeal made through the medium of the Press by Mr. Leslie for further subscription to the Presidency Relief Fund will not go unheeded, especially by some wealthy citizens whose names have not yet appeared in the list of subscribers to the Fund. In the affected tracts in the east of the Presidency, more rain is urgently needed to save the crops, and already in Bijapur the kharif crops have almost entirely failed. It is to be feared that even if the weather in September is seasonable, fully three months will have elapsed before the fight with the gaunt spectre of Famine is at an end in this Presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., Commanding Force at Bombay, accompanied by Captain Dimsdale, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Poona, on Sunday afternoon, from the Byculla station, by the 2-11 o'clock train. The departure was private. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay district ; Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs and President of the Plague Committee ; and Major W. F. Cahusac were present at the station to see his Excellency off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired, yesterday morning, from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

THE proceedings in a case somewhat similar to that of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak came on for revision before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade at the High Court, who have rejected an application made on behalf of the accused, Ramchandra Narayen, the editor, and Krishnajee Dnondev, the proprietor and publisher of the "Pratoda" newspaper, published at Satara. The two accused were charged before Mr. S. R. Arthur, first class magistrate at Satara, with exciting disaffection under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code ; and on a "prima facie" case being established, have been committed for trial at the Sessions Court of Satara. The "Pratoda," in its issue of the 17th May last, published an article headed "Preparation for becoming Independent," wherein the accused attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The accused's pleaders asked their lordships to quash the order of commitment to the Sessions under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was argued that the court of the first class magistrate at Satara had no jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offence charged, and that the order given by the local Government shewed that it had not read the article, nor had applied its mind to the particular article and considered judicially whether there was a *prima facie* case to go to the court. Their lordships were of opinion that no ground was shewn to call for the court's interference, and rejected the application. The sentences on the accused will be found in another column.

GEOFFREY CHARLES CANDY who stands head of the list for Cadetships in the Royal Navy is the eldest son of Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., Principal of the Rajaram College at Kolhapur.

A POONA wag has sent the following advertisement to the "Deccan Herald," in whose columns it appeared well displayed yesterday :—

TENDERS WANTED.

Eleven butterfly hand nets required for the Poona Gymkhana eleven. The nets must have a wide mouth and be provided with a stout pole at least 2 feet in length. The Secretary does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender. For further particulars tenderers are referred to the account of Saturday's Cricket Match. Tenders to be addressed to H. E. Browne, Esq., Captain Gymkhana, Cricket Eleven.

IT is rumoured at Allahabad that a statement has been made to the District Magistrate about the Poona murders. No particulars are known. There was a rumour in Delhi three weeks ago that the murderer had been arrested. In Bombay and Poona unfortunately it is known that we are as far off an arrest as ever.

IT is reported from Brussels that the resignation offered by Major Lothaire from the army has been accepted.

BEFORE the Royal Commission on the Liquor Laws, Mr. Riley, of Melbourne House, Leicester, told the following story, arising out of his experience of Homes for Female Inebriates. A highly connected lady on a visit to Southport went into the street drunk, and was soon surrounded by a crowd. The police arrived on the scene and she was taken into custody. When taken to the court in the morning, to her surprise she was not charged with being drunk, but with another offence, and sentenced to a month's hard labour. She told the chaplain of the prison her real name and the true facts, but it was considered better for her to serve the month's imprisonment rather than petition the Home Secretary. The case had a startling sequel. The husband petitioned for divorce on the ground that his wife had been sentenced to a month's hard labour for misconduct, and he was granted a decree nisi.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Powers have again addressed the Greek Government on the subject of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey.

The Greek Government decided to reply after the Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in them.

The Chamber met on Saturday, but there was no quorum.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN IRELAND.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York have arrived at Killarney, where they have met with a hearty reception from everyone, including the local Nationalist authorities.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

All the gun-boats have now passed the Cataracts, and one has reconnoitred as far as half way to Berber. Those on board learned that most of the garrison had been withdrawn to Metemmeh, and that Osman Digna had been ordered to Metemmeh from Suakim.

THE *TIMES* ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISINGS.

The "Times," in a special article on Indian affairs, attributes the present risings to the gradual extension to the North-West Frontier tribes of the passionate unrest aroused in the Indian Mussalmans by the radical abuse of the Sultan and Mahomedanism in England.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

The "Times," in a leading article on the Commercial progress of Japan, asks how soon will the Commercial supremacy of Great Britain in the East be shaken by the sharp-eyed, intelligent Japanese.

THE SHORTAGE IN WHEAT.

Aug. 29.

Owing to the rise in the price of bread, the agitation in France against corn duties is increasing.

The Hungarian official estimate calculates that there is a shortage of fifty million metric hundredweights in the world's wheat harvest for 1897-98.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has gone to Mecklenberg Schwerin.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 20th inst., left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day. The same Company's steamer Oceana left for Colombo and Australia, also at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE ARREST OF THE BALUCHISTAN CHIEFS.

THE THEORY OF DECOYMENT DISPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The arrest of the Baluchistan Chiefs was virtually made at Sibi of Ghans Bakhsh, and at Mitri of Mehrulla Khan, under orders of the Agent to the Governor-General; while the third Chief was arrested at Quetta because his complicity was proved subsequently.

Mehrullah Khan has only lately risen into power, which he used most oppressively and despotically over his nephew and other Chiefs, and even the Khan of Kelat. By his arrest a firebrand has been removed from Baluchistan politics.

The Majority of Chiefs, all but two of whom have come in to Quetta, are much pleased thereat; and there is every hope that nothing more will be heard of troubles in Baluchistan.

The raid of Jaffer Khan, who is influentially connected, is proved to have been instigated by Mehrulla Khan and Yar Muhammed Khan, who also openly allowed him to get over the border, when he could have been easily stopped.

It is evident from this that the idea of the Chiefs having been treacherous by decoyed into Quetta, and there arrested, is entirely erroneous.

Nothing further of any importance has yet transpired.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, Aug. 30.

The 29th Presidential Assault at-Arms was opened to-day. The entries amongst Native corps are not so good as in previous years, as some regiments of the Bombay army have gone to the front and the 3rd and 4th Bombay Cavalry had to scratch from all entries, owing to the plague which broke out. The former are now stationed at Deesa and the latter at Sirur. Entries for European competitions were quite as good as last year. Third prizes for Native troops in several competitions had been cut off. Amongst the regiments which are competing are the 20th Hussars, the 1st Royal Fusiliers, the Wiltshire Regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Border Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, 7th Madras Infantry, besides the local regiments. Several interesting events were competed for Gymnastic events were taken at the Central Gymnasium, and the mounted sports were held on the Race-course. In lead-cutting, Sergeant O'Gorman won the first prize, his performance being much admired. In Gymnastics, generally open to instructors the winner was Sergt. Maddocks, Middlesex Regt., and Corporal Squires, Durham Light Infantry, second. In Gymnastics, generally, open to non-instructors, Lance-Corporal Kielty Border Regiment was the first, Lance-Corporal Wilkinson, Royal Irish Rifles second. Gymnastics generally open to instructors. was won by Drummer Lovelace, of the Madras Infantry. Lance-Havildar Mahomed Ali won the second prize. For Gymnastics open to non-Instructors, 12 entered. It was won by Private John, Second Madras Infantry, Private Daud Khan, 7th Madras Infantry second.

Several interesting events in the Mounted Sports competitions were commenced. The preliminary tie was fought off up to the present by the 20th Hussars, and the 2nd Bombay Lancers are in the front. The finals will be decided on Thursday and Friday. The arrangements are under Major Thull, and his Assistant, Sergeant-Major O'Gorman, and were perfect.

CRICKET: R. I. M. *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

The Royal Indian Marine went to Ganeshkind, to-day, to play a cricket match. The weather was fine. During the evening a good number of visitors came to witness the match. The home team won the toss and went in to bat, scoring 145 runs. Browne and Fairfax contributed 47 and 46, respectively; Brogan 21, the rest being minor scores. Arria took 5, and Shearme 4 wickets. The visitors went in, and made 137 runs; of which Surgeon Julius scored 37, Lieutenant Lazenbye 34, Lieutenants Headlam 15, and Shearme 13, the rest being minor scores. Browne took five wickets, giving 63 runs; Deas 3; and Mackenzie 2.

According to the result of one innings, the home team won by eight runs. But as time was left, Ganeshkhind went in for their second innings, and made 54 for the loss of five wickets; Dr. Croly making 29, and Arthur 12.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 48 cases and 30 deaths yesterday, of which 24 cases and 16 deaths alone occurred in Kirkee; 11 cases and 7 deaths in Ghorpadi; and 5 cases and 2 deaths in Lanauli.

In Poona city there were 2 cases.

To-day's returns show 42 cases and 29 deaths; in Kirkee 26 cases and 17 deaths; in Ghorpadi 4 cases and 8 deaths; and in Lanauli 2 cases and one death.

Two cases occurred amongst Europeans in Ghorpadi.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

FURTHER RAIDING.

SHENWARA ABANDONED AND BURNT.

DESTRUCTION AT KAHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The tribesmen continue to increase in numbers in the neighbourhood of Gulistan Fort, and have burnt Shenowri (Shenwara) outpost, which was abandoned by the levies owing to their ammunition failing yesterday before supports arrived.

Two raids are now reported, one of which resulted in the burning of the Kahi outpost, and the other in the burning of a small native school and the bazaar of a village on the Miranzai border.

THE AFRIDIS TO BE DEALT FIRST.

It has been decided that the Malakhand Field Force is not to undertake any operations against the Bonerwals for the present, the idea apparently being to leave our quarrel with this tribe until punishment has been meted out to the Afridis.

EXPEDITION INTO THE UTMAN KHEL COUNTRY.

Brigadier-General Jeffreys, with his Brigade, strengthened by a Mountain Battery, starts to-day from the Swat Valley for the southern Utman Khel Country on the way to the Totai Valley.

CONCENTRATION OF A FORCE AT KOHAT.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry, all under command of Colonel Gordon, have been ordered from Peshawar to Kohat, via Kohat Pass, which is still open.

LIEUTENANT BLAIR'S CONDITION.

Lieutenant Blair, wounded at Gulistan, was slightly better yesterday.

TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS TO BE EMPLOYED.

A force of twenty thousand men, including troops required at Kohat and Peshawar, is expected to be employed in the operations that have become necessary against the Orakzais and Afridis.

No official information, however, is yet available on the subject.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ATTACKS.

The following extracts from telegrams which have reached Simla give further particulars of events on the frontier during the past few days:—

News from Kohat.—The Border Police Patrol near Ublan Pass was captured by the Afridis on the 25th, but released on the 26th.

The Muhammadzai post was attacked on the 24th, the Border Police Garrison having one man killed and 3 wounded.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy were pursued by a force consisting of the 9th Field Battery, two Companies of the Royal Scotts Fusiliers, a Squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 2nd Punjab Infantry. The force advanced to the foot of Ublan Pass, and found Kotal occupied by the enemy. The guns were brought into action, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry advanced up to Kotal, supported by two Companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and covered by Artillery fire as long as possible.

The pass was taken with the following casualties:—Captain Baird Smith and Lieutenant North Royal Scots Fusiliers, severely wounded; one Sepoy killed; and 12 Sepoys wounded; while a private of the Royal Scots Fusiliers died from sunstroke.

The force then returned to Kohat.

On the 27th the Lakka Police Post on the Samana signalled for aid. Two guns of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, and 15th Sikhs, under Colonel Abbot, with a Wing of the 5th Punjab Infantry in support, marched at 8 a.m. to assist.

A large lashkar with a number of standards opposed this force, but fell back slowly as the 5th Punjab Infantry began to turn their right.

At 11-30 a.m. the remaining Wing of the 5th Punjab Infantry was sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson, and possession of the Ridge was ultimately gained at 12-30.

After relieving Lakka and withdrawing the Border Police Garrison, at 3-30 the Column was about to return to camp, when information was received that the Saifuldarra post was surrounded and in danger of being taken.

The Column thereupon pushed on and relieved Saifuldarra, withdrawing its Garrison.

A large number of Orakzais harassed the Column, but by 9p.m. the rear Guards were clear of the hills and the force reached camp at 10-30 p.m.

The casualties were one Sepoy and one follower killed, and one Native officer and one Sepoy and one follower wounded.

Lieutenant Blair, of the 36th Sikhs, was dangerously wounded in a reconnaissance made from Fort Cavagnari.

The Shinawara Police Post has been taken by the enemy, who are in great strength on both sides.

The latest reports from Parachinar state that no attack has yet been made on Cantt.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1st-2nd Gurkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry *enroute* from Peshawar, reach Kohat to-morrow.

Telegrams from Peshawar report everything quiet, the Afridis having apparently retired from the Khyber.

A telegram from the Tochi Valley reports all quiet.

Telegrams from Malakand report that a Column, under Colonel Reid, moves to Uch to-day.

The 3rd Brigade, under General Rodehouse, has returned to Mardan from Rustom.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE AFRIDIS.

SAMANA GARRISONS REINFORCED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The tribesmen who raided across the Ublan Pass, near Kohat, on Thursday, were the Bizotis, Utman, and Firoz Khels, who form the Daulatzai section of the Orakzai tribe. They muster 2,000 fighting men. The raiders killed one man of the Border Militia, at the old Mahomudzai post.

Our rear guard was attacked when the troops retired from Kotal, and Lieutenants L. A. North and Baird-Smith, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, were wounded very slightly.

Some employment is being found for the Malakhand field force, whose vexation at the decision of Government to treat the Bunerwals with tender consideration needs some sedative.

No orders have yet been issued regarding the Tirah field force, destined for operations on a large scale against the Afridis and Orakzai, but the necessary disposition of troops and collection of transport and supplies will be made during the ensuing fortnight.

Regarding the movements of the Orakzai, westward of Hanju, the attack on the Shenowri police post below Gulistan was repulsed. The Royal Irish Regiment has joined Colonel Richardson's flying Column at Hanju, so as to permit of the garrison on the Samana being reinforced. The Border posts, Lakka and Saifaldar, which were attacked by the tribesmen, were relieved on Friday, and the garrisons withdrawn, it not being considered necessary to keep them there any longer. The raiders cut the telegraph between Samana and Thall.

A large number of tribesmen is still reported to be on the hills about Gulistan, but any attack can be met as the troops have been reinforced.

UNEASINESS AT QUETTA.

MORE WIRE-CUTTING ON THE BOLAN ROUTE.

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Great unrest is prevailing at Quetta and Baluchistan generally.

The telegraph wires were again cut on Thursday night below Mach, on the Bolan route.

An unseen witness of the last incident has revealed their identity, and levies of chiefs are after them.

A detachment of the 16th Bombay Infantry, consisting of a commissioned Native Officer and 20 men, has been sent out to Hirok and Mach to protect the Railway and stations.

TAKING OF THE LANDAKAI HEIGHTS.

ACTION OF LANDAKAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGORA, UPPER SWAT, Aug. 21.

General Bindon Blood, taking with him the 1st Brigade Malakhand Field Force, arrived at Thana on the 16th August. It was rumoured that the enemy were in force in the neighbourhood, and a reconnaissance of the Guides Cavalry, supported by 4 Companies of the 31st Punjab Infantry, were sent to view his position. A Ridge, covering the entrance to the Upper Swat Valley, was found to be occupied in strength, some forty standards were counted, and though the opposing force was estimated at 1,000 men, still reinforcements were seen to be coming in from the Boner and Upper Swat directions. It was also reported that the Hindustani fanatics had joined. The reconnaissance having ascertained all that was required, a move was made back to camp, and the G. O. C. decided to attack the strong position occupied early next morning. I should have mentioned that the enemy's front was protected by sangars, and several ruined forts, well garrisoned, were noticed on his right and left. The Ridge in question sloped down to the Swat River, leaving an entrance on the enemy's right to Upper Swat, passable only for Cavalry and Infantry. The 1st Brigade in light marching order left Thana, at 6 a.m., and formed for attack on the south-east side of the position occupied by the enemy. General Blood decided to attack the enemy's front and right with the West Kent Regiment, 10th Field Battery R. A., 8th Mountain Battery. R. A., and simultaneously to try and turn his left, telling off for this purpose the 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, covered by No. 7 Mountain Battery This movement was also intended to cut off the Boners' retreat towards the Mora and Shahkot Passes. Nearly 3,000 of the enemy occupied the Ridge two miles, of front, the 45th Sikhs were in general reserve, while the Guides Cavalry, supported by Sappers, were directed to work through the gorge on the enemy's right, and pursue when they were turned out of their position. At 8-50 a.m., General Meiklejohn advanced up the hill with the 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry and the Battery, the distance from the crest being 1,700 yards, and almost simultaneously No. 10 Field Battery opened fire from the first position it occupied, and it was subsequently ascertained their fire was most destructive, the moral effect being excellent. Dealing with General Meiklejohn's attack first, they came under a hostile fire at about a thousand yards from the position. No. 7 M. B. then opened fire, under cover of which the troops pushed steadily on up the stiff ascent, and as they came within effective range sections and groups advanced covered by the fire of those behind them on knolls. A few Ghazis made a desperate rush as we neared the summit. The enemy, however, made very little stand; and a last rush with fixed bayonets drove them from this portion of the Ridge. The enemy's fire was extremely wild, which accounted for the few casualties, *i.e.*, one man of the 31st Punjab Infantry, and three wounded, 24th P. I. This force having accelerated the flight of the enemy by volleys from the Ridge proceeded to work down the position from the left towards the right leaving two Companies to protect their flank. In the meantime, under cover of the Artillery fire, the West Kents steadily drove the enemy out of their sangars, and secured the front and right. The Guides Cavalry unfortunately found their progress barred by the bad condition of the defile; on emerging they pursued the flying enemy, and, unluckily, owing to an accident, approached too close to a body of the enemy strongly posted on the opposite hill side. A heavy fire of rifles and jelisails was opened on them. Poor Greaves was killed, his body being severely cut about. Lieutenant MacLean, of the Guides, gallantly tried to rescue him. He was killed too. Colonel Adams, of the Guides, and Lord Fincastle, aided by a few troopers, with the utmost gallantry secured the bodies of these two officers under a heavy fire. Capt. Palmer, attached to the Guides, was severely wounded in the wrist. I should say, Lord Fincastle, who is the "Times'" correspondent, was allowed to accompany the Cavalry; he is in the 16th Lancers. The 31st Punjab Infantry were brought up and soon cleared the remains of the hostile force in one place with the bayonet. This ended a very well generaled and successful little fight. Great gloom was cast over the force by the loss of the two officers. Lieutenant MacLean, who is well-known in the Punjab, and had many friends all over India, will be sincerely missed by them.

About 200 to 300 of the enemy were killed, our loss being very slight.

It is estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 of them have been killed up to date, and there is no doubt that the effect of these heavy losses among such foes as Bonerwals and Upper Swatis are having a wholesome deterrent effect over other tribes who may have felt disposed to join mad mullahs. We have had no further resistance and are bivouacked at Mangora, the largest village in Upper Swat. Some 700 Martinis, Sniders, and smooth bores have been taken from here alone. The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

THE KURRAM VALLEY.

Whilst public attention has been concentrated on the Malakhand and Shabkadr, certain events, not altogether without interest or significance, have been taken place in the Kurram Valley. It will be remembered that last winter there was some talk of an expedition against the Chamkannis, but as an alternative, a blockade was decided upon. When the Political Officer brought the blockade to a successful issue in July by securing the complete submission of the whole tribe, a result which had never been attained before (owing to the Khani Khel section having invariably refused to come in at the last), it seemed as if all trouble in the Kurram was at an end for the present. The Masazai certainly had not settled the claims long outstanding against them. But apparently the present year was not considered a favourable time for insisting on a settlement, and the question of the extra troops in Kurram being sent back to their station was even discussed. The surprising events at the Malakhand, however, soon put an end to any idea of reducing the Kurram garrison. As was to be expected, the first news of the fighting there and at Shabkadr caused a great deal of excitement amongst the tribes on the Kurram border. There were gatherings amongst the Afridis, Orakzais, and Masazais. The Mullahs no doubt made good use of the rumours of tribal successes, which were most likely prevalent, when the first news came of the fighting on the Peshawar border. It seemed quite possible at one time that the Samana would be attacked, and that the Kurram garrison might have to deal with a very large tribal combination. What was even more serious, the news from Khost and the Afghan border was, to say the least, not at all re-assuring. Not counting scattered parties holding detached posts, the only troops available at Parachenar were, 50 sabres, 2 mountain guns, 2 Maxims and about 550 infantry. To the latter must be added 400 of the Kurram militia, scarcely to be distinguished in any way from regulars, except that they are armed with Sniders. The fort at Parachenar was a mere walled enclosure, without platforms for the guns or Maxims, with a tower at one corner and a keep at another. Platforms, however, have now been made for the guns and Maxims. The water supply is brought in pipes from a nullah about two miles off. Considering that the nearest garrison, Kohat, is ten marches off, the supply of ammunition is by no means extravagant If the tribes had known their opportunity and taken it they might have given this small garrison

A CHANCE OF DISTINGUISHING THEMSELVES.

But as usual the various factions appear to have quarrelled amongst themselves, and to have been unable, up to date, to agree to any definite concerted plan of action. Instead of serious fighting, the hostilities have been confined to mere raids. On the 17th instant about 30 shots were fired at the mail *ekka*, wounding one of the passengers (who is now doing well) in three places. On the 19th instant an escort sowar has his horse shot. On the night of the 21st instant a party of about fifty raiders attacked a small village close to Sadda, and killed one villager and wounded two others. They did not, however, wait to receive 30 men of the Kurram militia who were promptly brought up by a Jamadar. Two other parties of raiders appear to have been out, one of which succeeded in kidnapping a boy from a village near Sadda. Rumours of reinforcements being on the way up are now prevalent at Sadda, and the raiders will probably retire. The news of the heavy losses of the Shinwarris before Peshawar having spread in the Jellalabad district fanaticism on that border will probably be at a discount. Meanwhile troops are being sent up to Sadda, and it is to be hoped that they will be used, we have a long outstanding account to be settled with the Masazai. They have now hopelessly compromised themselves by their recent raids. A sharp lesson administered at once would have a very good effect along the whole frontier. Sadda is most conveniently situated as a base of operations. The crops are ready to supply free fodder to our transport. A brigade could be brought, if necessary, from Idak to Thal in two or three days. The country between Thal to Bannu might be opened up. Above all, the Masazai and others might be shown beyond all possibility of doubt that the time has come when punishment will follow lawlessness, as surely as night follows day, and that the time is past when crimes are merely followed by a corresponding sum chalked up against the tribe against an uncertain and far-off day of reckoning. An agreeable feature in midst of the present border troubles is the loyalty of the Turi inhabitants of the Kurram Valley. Large bodies of Turis have been armed and posted at Sadda. They are all very keen to help in every way, and their helping to hold Sadda for us, enables more troops to be kept concentrated at Parachenar.—*Pioneer.*

THE ORAKZAI IN ARMS.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 26.

The Afridis having burned the Khyber posts from Fort Maude to Landi Kotal are reported to have retired to their homes. The Baizais, at the west end of the Mohmand country, are reported to have promised the Hadda mullah to join a *jehad* on the 30th instant. Other tribes of Mohmands have promised to join, but object to be made a catspaw. They say they will join if the Baizais mean fighting.

The troops in camp are healthy and the wounded are all doing very well. The reserve column is still held ready for immediate movement in case of necessity. It is camped on the ground where the Jamrud road enters the Cantonments, ready to move in the Bara or Jamrud directions.

Aug. 27.

We hear from Kohat of an attack on the Mahmudzai post held by levies. The defenders retired into a new post held by troops under Captain Cooper. The G. O. C. advanced from Kohat with troops and moved up the Ublan Pass. The enemy retired before our troops, the Ublan Pass being occupied. Our casualties were three or four men wounded. On our side we hear that the Hangu Shinwarris have reached Landi Kotal, and that the Afridis are gathering still in the bazaar. There was a little sniping last night at Jamrud, but the troops took no notice of it. All the other advanced posts were quiet. A reserve column is massed on the west front ready to move at half an hour's notice. The cavalry patrols from Jamrud towards the Khyber were fired on near the entrance and fell back; no damage was done. A few of the enemy were seen. At Jamrud the troops are comfortably settled in and around Fort Rash, and attackers would probably meet with a very warm reception. The 9th Gurkhas and the 16th Bengal Infantry arrived from Nowshera, and the Ordnance Field Park and several field hospitals arrived and are on their way to Peshawar.

COLONEL WARBURTON AND THE AFRIDIS.

The Government of India were so long in making up their mind to re-employ Colonel Warburton on special duty in the Khyber that the Afridi rising occurred while they were considering his answer to their inquiry as to whether he was prepared to proceed to the Pass again. The net result is that Colonel Warburton is, not to be re-employed, the Government presumably holding that even he could not now influence the tribesmen. We do not go so far as to say that his presence in the Khyber would have prevented the outbreak altogether, but it is certainly a matter for regret that he was not sent there when the first signs of unrest appeared. His personal influence over the Afridi *maliks* might have kept many of them from committing themselves, and what is now a general rising might have been reduced to small dimensions. But optimistic views prevailed at Peshawar regarding the attitude of the tribes, and the Government of India were led astray by the reports received of the "quiet state" of the border. Had they followed their first inclination and sent back the late Political Officer in the Khyber to his old post, after he had expressed his willingness to return, the less turbulent clans among the Afridis might have been kept in hand. Now our posts in the Khyber have been burned, the pass is closed, and the whole country side sees with amazement the Zakka and Malikdin Khel tribesmen swaggering at Ali Masjid, while the men of other clans are moving off to try and raid British territory south of the Bara river. The success gained by the Afridis is a temporary one, of course, but it must have a bad effect on all the tribes to the south of the Bazar and Bara valleys right down to Kurram, as the mullahs will make the most of the occupation of the Khyber.—*Pioneer.*

THE PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA

Mr. R. A. Lamb, Collector of Poona, and Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, writes as follows, under date August 17, to the editor of a Bombay paper:—In your issue of Wednesday, August 25, there is a short leader headed "The Making of History," in which the writer, with a confidence that ought to be founded on absolute knowledge derived from official records, holds up as "grotesque" the statement that Surgeon-Captain Beveridge submitted the plan for checking the progress of the plague in Poona, which was adopted and successfully worked. I am not especially concerned to defend Surgeon-Captain Beveridge, But I think it is right that when your paper devotes an article to "The Making of History" I should supply you with facts in place of the singularly acrid inaccuracies which your leader writer puts forth, and so do what I can to secure the public against accepting fiction for history.

The facts are that Surgeon-Captain Beveridge reported on the 25th February on the measures required to be taken in order to get ahead of the plague in Poona; and his report describes exactly that organization of search parties, followed by disinfecting and by lime-washing parties, which was subsequently introduced, and recommends the employment of that very agency, viz., volunteers from British and other Regiments—which was soon after utilized by the Poona Plague Committee. The division of the city into sections to be searched every few days was also indicated, and was also adopted, and his report is on the records of the Plague Committee; and those records also show that it was on the receipt of this report, and not until the receipt of it, that Mr. Rand took up the scheme which was actually set a-going on the morning of March 13. The records of the Plague Committee and of the Collector contain no indication whatever of that scheme having been contemplated before Surgeon-Captain Beveridge sent in his report.

It is, therefore, certainly and indisputably true that the plan of plague operations which was adopted in Poona was initiated by Surgeon-Captain Beveridge. To say that this is so is neither "grotesque" nor an "absurd pretension," and it is not the fact that the whole plan "was unquestionably the creation of the late Mr. Rand." It was not the "creation" of anyone. It was the adaptation to Indian circumstances of a scheme which had been worked successfully in Hongkong, and no unprejudiced person will deny to the officers who came from England with Honkong experience whatever credit may be due to them for having succeeded in obtaining the adoption here of measures which had been proved to be effective elsewhere.

The whole article appears to have been written with a very regrettable animus and lack of impartiality. I will touch on only one more point. The writer refers to Surgeon-Captain Beveridge as an "ornamental" member of the Committee. The late Mr. Rand would have been the last to describe his colleague in such a manner. He has acknowledged the heartiness and the value of his hard-working co-operation.

As the successor of the late Mr. Rand, I have thought it right to ask you to make the real facts public.

The price of meat at Cape Town has greatly increased in consequence of the spread of rinderpest, and the abolition of the duty on imported meat is being called for.

Two officers, forty-five non-commissioned officers, and a detachment of the Railway Brigade have left Europe for German South-West Africa, where they are to construct a railway ninety kilometres long.

THE CHARGES OF SEDITION AT SATARA.

PROSECUTION OF THE "PRATODA."

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 28.

At Satara, on Friday, before Mr. Aston, C.S., Sessions Judge, and two assessors, Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Keshalker, editor, and Mr. Khrishnaji Dhondeo Harmalker, proprietor, were charged, under orders of Government, by Mr. Robert MacTier, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, under section 124 (*a*) of the I. P. Code, for publishing a seditious article on the 19th of May last, in a paper, called the *Pratoda*, and printed and published at Islampore. The article, which was headed "Preparation for Independence," was read by Mr. Bhadkamkar, Public Prosecutor, thus:—

"Canada is a country in North America under the British rule, the people of which have now become intolerant of their subjection to England. Though they are subject to the British people they are not effeminate like the people of India. It is not their hard lot to starve themselves for filling the purses of Englishmen. They are not obliged to pay a pie to England. Their income from land revenue and taxes are expended for their benefit. They enact their own laws independently and appoint their own officers, except one or two, who are sent from England. Of even this nominal dependence they have become impatient, and are now busy making efforts to throw it off. It is natural for them to envy their neighbours, who after casting off their English nationality and assuming the designation of Americans, are now enjoying the blessings of a free nation. They have appointed a Committee to frame an independent constitution for themselves. This committee has issued a notification of their aims, copies of which have been distributed even in India. In this notification they have clearly stated their intention of throwing off the English yoke and establishing a Government of their own. Like us, they are not men given to vain prattling, but can act up to their word. There is also strong unity amongst them. Spirited men show by their actions what stuff they are made of. There are no people on earth who are so effeminate and helpless as those of India. We have become so callous and shameless that we do not feel humiliation while we are laughed at by all nations for losing such a vast and gold-like country as India. What manliness we can exhibit in such a condition is self-evident."

Mr. Robert MacTier, District Superintendent of Police, who had laid the information against the accused before the Assistant Collector on the 13th instant, was the first witness called.

He said: I have read the article in the "Pratoda" under the heading of "Preparation for Independence." I know the two accused; they are editor and proprietor, printer and publisher, respectively. I am authorized by Government to lodge a complaint against the accused for the article published on the 17th May, 1897, which I believe is calculated to produce disaffection amongst the people and is seditious. The order is under sec. 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I produce the order. It bears the signature of Mr. Edgerley. I know his signature. I produce the translation (as given above) with the original of the article of the 17th May. I also produce a declaration of the accused made under Act 25 of 1867. I produce a copy of the "Pratoda" of the 26th April 1897, which is headed "Arms in the Gaikwar's Territory." I also produce an article, headed "Responsibility of the Shri Shivaji's Festival," printed in the issue of 17th May, and also its translation. I produce the last two articles to show the animus of the writer. They are not the subject-matter of the prosecution.

Objections to their being put in were raised, but were over-ruled by Mr. Aston.

Witness was then cross-examined. In reply to Mr. Dadabhai M. Colah, he said he believed the whole article was seditious. The following questions and answers were then recorded:—

Mr. Colah: Do you think that the heading "Preparation for Independence" taken by itself is calculated to cause disaffection?

His Honour: Mr. MacTier's first answer is comprehensive, and you cannot cross-examine on examination.

Mr. Colah: Does the heading refer to Canada or to India?

His Honour: Mr. MacTier, you need not answer this question, I have already ruled such questions irrelevant.

Mr. Colah: What are your reasons for saying that the article is seditious?

His Honour: Mr. Colah, I have already told you once, twice, thrice, that you cannot ask such questions. It is sheer waste of time of the Court and the public.

Mr. Colah: I want to cross-examine Mr. MacTier on the article, sentence by sentence, and I submit, Sir, I am entitled to do so.

His Honour: I have already given my ruling.

Mr. Colah: Then I ask the Court to take a note of it.

His Honour: Declined.

Mr. MacTier, in reply to further questions, said: I read the article at the beginning of this month. Some one drew my attention to it. I do not know amongst what class of people the paper is circulated. There was no disturbance either at Islampore or at Satara since the 17th of May until to-day. I have not seen the notification of the Canadian Committee referred to in this article. I don't know anything about the Government of India opposing to pay the expenditure of the Soudan expedition. I do not know the nature of the Canadian movement referred to in the article

Mr. Govind Luxmon Desai, pleader, in reply to Mr. Bhadkamkar, said:

I know the two accused. They are editor and proprietor of the "Pratoda" newspaper. I receive the paper in Satara. I am not a subscriber. They send it to me as a friend. My native village is Islampore, and so I know them. I did not receive the issue of 17th May as I was at Islampore then, and when I am there the newspaper is not sent to me. I have read the article. I do not remember if I read it at Islampore.

By the Court: I read the paper of May 17 in my house at Satara. I had a loan of it from a friend resident at Satara, and there I saw the article.

Ramchundra Apaji Chitlay, the next witness, said: I am a Brahmin and live in Satara. I am editor and proprietor of the "Subho Toochak." Every day persons come to my office to read the papers, including the "Pratoda," which I receive by post. The issue of 17th May came to me. I may have read the article headed "Preparations for Independence." I get the paper in exchange of mine. Many papers are exchanged between my paper and others.

Vishvanath Keshao Kharsiker said I know the two accused. They are editor and proprietor of the Pratoda. It is printed at Islampore. I receive it gratis on account of my previous acquaintance with the editor. I got the issue of the 17th May by post. It was posted at Islampore, and I got it from the Satara post office.

I read the article complained of some time ago in my house.

Gopal Vaman, Chief Constable of Mulkumpeth, said he was at Islampore two and a-quarter months ago. He had been there nearly two years. The printing of the "Pratoda" was done by a Ghatti, but the management by the editor. He used to get the "Pratoda" when he was at Islampore free of charge. He read the article of the 17th May. He paid no subscription.

Balaji Govind, Chief Constable of Valva Fouzder at Islampore, said he received warrants of arrest of the accused and arrested them on the 14th August. He searched their houses in the presence of a "Punch," and took possession of copies of the paper, containing the article "Preparations for Independence" and others put in by Mr. MacTier.

This being the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, the former accused said he admitted publication of the article in the "Pratoda" of May 17; the latter said he was declared proprietor, but took no part in its production.

Mr. Bhadkamkar then addressed the court, and in the course of a long speech contended that the words used in the article were sufficient to create disaffection amongst the people. The prosecution, he said, was authorised by Government, and unless Government were sure that the words were sufficient to create disaffection they would not have brought the prosecution. He said that hearing the expression "Preparations for Independence," was sufficient to excite the people. It meant nothing less than that the people should attempt the overthrow of the British rule in India. That was undoubtedly the intention of the article. Such derogatory words as effeminate, foolish, and cowardly were used. They were intended to convey that as the Canadian people became independent and governed their country, so should the Indians. The article in the "Pratoda" of the 26th April, under the heading "Arms in the Gaikwad's Territory," and another in the issue of the 17th May, under the heading "Responsibility of the Shri Shivaji Festival," were sufficient to show what was the tendency of the paper, and read in connection with that headed "Preparations for Independence" were calculated to incite the people to attempt the overthrow of the Government. It was to provide against this that section 124 (*a*) was framed, and as he believed the construction the assessors would put on the articles in question was the same as he had put, he would ask him to find the accused guilty.

On the conclusion of the address, the court adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When Mr. Aston took his seat on Saturday morning, Mr. Colah addressed the assessors on behalf of his clients. He said:

Notwithstanding all that had been said by the prosecution, he maintained that the article they complained of had no intention of inciting disaffection among the people of this country. It was but a comparison between the Canadians and Indians. The selection of certain words such as had been quoted by the other side was not sufficient to make the article seditious. The writer had in view a circular of the Canadian Committee, and gave under the article itself the text of the Canadian Constitution, referring to the facts that they collected their own taxes, and that every farthing of the revenue was spent in the country. The people were independent by comparison with the Indians, who also by comparison were effeminate and helpless. The writer would have them follow in the footsteps of the Canadians as regards their comparative independence. That being so, the article fell under the exception of section 124 (*a*). Side by side was another article in the same issue, which conclusively proved that the writer was not against British rule in India, for the editor wrote regarding the outrage on the Queen's statue at Bombay, and expressed pleasure that Mr. Murzban had ordered out a new head for the statue. Mr. Colah contended that the article was not inimical of peace. No disturbance had followed its publication, and there was absolutely no intention and no endeavour to incite the people to strive for the overthrow of British rule in India.

Mr. Aston then summed up the evidence. Put briefly, he said, that article the prosecution had laid before them was published in the "Patroda" of the 17th May 1897, headed "Preparation for Independence." Continuing, his Honour said:—

Other articles in the same paper had been put in on both sides. They were not part of the charge, but were put in by the prosecution in support of the charge, and one in support of the defence. They were all put in to prove intent on both sides. They had heard the articles read on which the accused were charged and of which they admit publication. On the side of the prosecution it was argued that the articles comes under sec. 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, and the accused's counsel argues that it comes under the exception. They had heard the articles about Shivaji and arms in the Gaikavad State and the Queen's Statue. They must take the article as a whole and not give attention to any particular point. They were to give a generous and liberal interpretation to the article, also a reasonable amount of doubt to the accused, and make up their minds whether the article is fair comment or written with ill-will, or whether it disclosed an attempt to excite disaffection. If a person uttered such word and even no disaffection was created, it was sedition. They were to make up their minds as to whether the article was seditious. His Honour then interrogated the Assessors:—Have you made up your minds? It is proved that first accused is Editor?—Is it also proved that the second accused is the proprietor?—Yes.

Have you made up your mind to say that the article would create disaffection? The article is not capable of creating disaffection.

Any reason?—While I was in school and my children are in school I say that an article of this description would not create disaffection.—What is written in the paper would not in my opinion create disaffection.

The second Assessor who, asked whether the article was calculated to create disaffection, replied:

The article does not contain any word or expression that would cause disaffection.

How do you read this article?—The intention is to show a comparison between the Canadian Government and that of this country. I conclude that it does not create disaffection, being written as an illustration. Editors are willing to take up any subject to fill their papers and gather subscriptions.

His Honour suggested the Assessors should take time to consider the questions he had put to them, but they replied they did not wish further time, having already expressed their opinion on the article and its intention. His Honour said he would give judgment on Monday and the court adjourned.

The Assessors were Mr. Vishnu Bhaoo Langler, and Mr. Mahomedsha Rasool. Mr. Bhadkamker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The first accused was represented by Mr. Dadabhai Muncherjee Colah, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Phansulker and Agashay, and the second accused was represented by Messrs. Karandhiker and Sahasrabudhe, of Satara.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Aug. 30.

Judgment was given by Mr. Aston, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Ramachandra Narayan, the editor, and Krishnaji Dhondadeo, the proprietor, of the "Pratoda" newspaper of Islampora, have been convicted by Mr. H. F. Aston of the offence with which they were charged.

Ramachandra Narayan has been sentenced to transportation for life.

Krishnaji Dhondadeo to transportation for seven years.

Mr. Aston refused to accept the Assessors' finding.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT REJECTED.

A case somewhat similar to that of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak came on for revision before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade at the Bombay High Court. It was the case of Ramchandra Narayen, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondev, proprietor and publisher of the "Pratoda" newspaper (published at Satara) who were charged before Mr. S. R. Arthur, first class magistrate at Satara, with exciting disaffection under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and had been committed to the Court of Sessions there. Mr. D. P. Kirlosker and Mr. B. V. Bhat, pleaders, who appeared for the accused, applied to their lordships to quash the order of commitment under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Arthur, in committing the accused for trial at the Sessions, said: In this case Ramchandra Narayen, editor of the "Pratoda" newspaper, and Krishnajee Dhondev, proprietor and publisher of the same, are charged with having, on the 17th May 1897, published in the *Pratoda* newspaper an article, headed "Preparation for becoming Independent", wherein they attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The two accused admit that they are the editor and proprietor, respectively. The question, therefore, in the case is one of fact, whether the article is or is not calculated to excite disaffection towards the Government. I will not discuss the point, as it does not come within my province, and will be fully argued in the Sessions Court. I will merely remark that "prima facie" the article in question appears to me to come within the terms of section 124 A of the Penal Code, and that I therefore commit the accused for trial in the Sessions Court. Sanction to the prosecution has been accorded by Government. An objection is raised on behalf of the accused that the sanction is given in general terms for prosecution in respect of a certain article appearing in the issue of the 17th May, and does not specify the particular article. If, however, sanction is given for prosecution in respect of "an article" in that issue, it clearly covers the article in question.

The accused's pleaders asked their lordships to quash the commitment under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was argued that the court of the first class Magistrate at Satara had no jurisdiction to take congnizance of the offence charged, as there was no order by the local Government so as to satisfy the provisions of section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was further urged that the order given by the local Government to Mr. Mac Teir, District Police Superintendent at Satara, showed clearly that the local Government had not even read the article, nor had applied its mind to the particular article and considered judicially whether there was a *prima facie* case to go to the court. The decided rulings of the High Court shewed that the order ought to have been judiciously arrived at, which, it was submitted, was not the case here. It was urged that the Police Superintendent, Mr. MacTier, admitted in his depositions that he had no specific orders from Government as regards the particular passages referred to in the charge; and that he made the selection of his own accord. This objection had been taken from the beginning of the trial before the committing Magistrate, but had not been attended to.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, rejected the application, being of opinion that there was no ground shown to call for the court's interference.

The very favourable impression created throughout Germany by the Tsar's reception of the German Emperor and Empress has (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) been intensified by the Tsar's order that the presents to be given to President Faure shall on no account exceed in value those given to their German Majesties, and that the intention of the Moscow Corporation to invite M. Faure to visit the old Russian capital must be abandoned.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, presided at a meeting of the Bombay University Senate, held last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall of the University. A large number of Fellows attended. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by Dr. MacDonald, the Registrar, the same were confirmed.

THE GRADUATION DAY.

The Vice-Chancellor, having appointed the 30th of August as a graduation day in accordance with one of the By-laws, conferred degrees on such of the graduates of the University who were not present on the day of the Annual Convocation on account of the plague.

THE NEW FELLOWS.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Patel, 21 newly appointed Fellows were, as recommended by the Syndicate, appointed to the Faculties of Art, Law Medicine, and Engineering.

DR. COOKE MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Senate next considered an offer of Rs. 6,000 in 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper from Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji and D. A. W. Thompson, C. E., honorary secretaries, Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Committee, for the foundation of a prize in Dr. Cooke's name to be awarded biennally for the best essay on some engineering subject.

Dr. Mackichan proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the regulations set forth on the agenda be adopted for awarding the prize. He said that it was very gratifying to observe that the endowment of the prize sought to perpetuate in connection with the University the work of one who had so long identified with the University, specially in the Faculty of Engineering, and who did so much during his service in India to promote that department of scientific study.

Dr. Kirtikar seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The next item on the agenda was an offer of Rs. 350,000 from the sons of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, in full satisfaction of the claims of the University under the will of their father.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—The proposition that has been entrusted to me by the Syndicate and which I now submit for your consideration is to the following effect:—"That, the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai having proposed to pay a sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees, together with all costs as between solicitor and client incurred by the University in the suit No. 114 of 1895, as also in the previous negotiations in this matter and similar costs to be incurred by the University in the legal proceedings necessary to legalize the compromise, in full satisfaction of the claims of the Bombay University under the last clause of the will of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, the Syndicate be directed to request the solicitors to the University to prepare a draft compromise accordingly in conjunction with the Solicitors of the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, and to take steps in order that the said compromise may receive the sanction of the High Court." Gentlemen of the Senate are, perhaps, aware that by the last clause of his will, dated 27th January, 1888, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai directed that the whole of the residue of his property after being finally ascertained and realized by the trustees should be devoted to the founding of as many scholarships as possible at the Bombay University and should for this purpose be handed over to the Chanceller and Senate of this University on their agreeing to certain conditions, the chief of these conditions being that the interest of Rs 50,000 be set apart for each such scholarship and be paid to such Hindoo Graduates of the University as succeed in open competition in obtaining it on condition that such candidates proceed to England and reside there for receiving technical education. The scholarship should be tenable by such candidates for a period of 3 to 5 years, the other condition being left to be settled by the Senate of this University. This residue so made over to the trustees was the residue of Sir Mangaldas's self-acquired property, both moveable and immoveable left with the trustees after satisfying all other legacies and bequests. The will was, as I said before, made in January, 1888. As you are all aware, Sir Mangaldas died on the 9th March, 1890, and probate of his will was taken on the 8th May, 1890. More than seven year have thus elapsed since the date of the probate, and this splendid bequest has remained unutilized by the University for the reason that the residue of Sir Mangaldas's self-acquired property has not been yet finally ascertained and realized. Gentlemen, you all know the reason why the trustees have not yet been able to ascertain and realize this residue. Sir Mangaldas had, long before the date of his will, in fact so far back as 1861, been engaged in a suit for partition of ancestral property brought by his third son against his father and two other brothers. This suit was decided on the 30th of July 1885, and the principles on which the ancestral and self-acquired properties of Sir Mangaldas were to be distinguished from one another, were settled in a broad way by that decision. Of course the decree only settled the broad outlines. For actual division the matter had to be referred to the Master's Office for taking accounts and carrying out the division in accordance with the directions of the decree. This reference was made so far back as 1885, and for the last twelve years the accounts are being taken in the Master's Office. These accounts are very complicated, and they extend over a period of forty years and more. As yet but little progress seems to have been made in the settlement of accounts. Nice points arise in the course of the inquiry and these necessitated references to count, and many such references have been made and appeals from orders passed protract the litigation without any prospect of early termination. The matter has been complicated further by an agreement made in 1881 by Sir Mungaldas with his two sons who were co-defendants with him in the partition suit by which the ancestral property, which might be decreed to Sir Mangaldas, was to be united with the property which might fall to the share of his two sons and the whole shall be divided according to Hindoo Law among his two sons. The properties covered by this agreement happen to be those which, as between Sir Mangaldas and his third son, Mr. Jugmohandas were held to be self-acquired in the partition suit. You will thus see, gentlemen, how complicated the whole matter has been, and there is no prospect of this long litigation coming to an end for another period of fifteen years at the le st. Meanwhile, the litigation is now conducted under different circumstances from those which existed when it was first commenced. Sir. Mangaldas being dead three sons find that their interests are not so conflicting as was the case in Sir Mangaldas's life-time. They have naturally a common interest, in trying to make out so much of the property ancestral and as little of self-acquired as they conveniently can because they have a right to a share in the former while the latter does not concern them. They have special facilities which the executors did not possess. The two executors first appointed by the will are dead and the litigation is carried on under exceptionally unfavourable circumstances, by a partner of the firm of Messrs. Little and Company one of whose partners, Mr. Smith, was appointed executor of the will. The law's delays are proverbial, and in this case the delay benefits no body except, perhaps, the members of the legal profession. Meanwhile the University has been kept out from sharing the benefit of this beneficent legacy for seven years. While if the legacy had been realized, we should have by this time at the lowest calculation succeeded in training at least twenty Hindoo graduates in the different departments of the technical knowledge and skill. The cry is general that too much attention is given to literary qualifications, and that what India now needs is young men with trained skill and aptitude to develop and work India's resources to the best possible advantage. If we remain quiet and let this litigation take its course we may have to wait for a generation more to the ruin of the family without any benefit to the University. All the other charities and bequests of Sir Mangaldas have been given effect to, and the only ostensible motive for the executors to continue the fight is the remote prospect that after many more years' further litigation we may possibly secure a larger residue to the University. You will see how unreal this prospect is and I hope you will agree with the unanimous view of the Syndicate that it is every way desirable to put an end to this litigation which benefits nobody. The Syndicate appointed in October, 1894, a small Committee consisting of our present Vice-Chancellor, myself, and Hon'ble Mr. Sayani. We made inquiries in these matters and submitted a report, recommending that if the University would raise a lump sum of five to six lakhs of rupees in satisfaction of their claims the matter should be compromised. Sir Mangaldas' sons then offered only a lakh of rupees, and the matter was then allowed to drop as the difference was too great to afford any chance settlement. Later on in 1896 that Committee was revived and this time the three sons had jointly offered three lakhs and Rs. 50 thousand, besides all costs, past and future, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 which comes to the University out of this property independently of the provisions of the will. The offer we have thus to consider is nearly of over 3½ lakhs, and after the most anxious calculations made by the Sub-Committee the Syndicate was satisfied that this new offer afforded a fair basis for settlement. You will naturally, gentleman, expect that I should place before you some figures which furnished a basis on which the Syndicate rests this recommendation. I hold in my hand detailed statements of the way in which the Sub-Committee tried to ascertain, of course approximately, only what was likely to be the residue of the self-acquired property to which the University would be entitled by the will and the decision of the High Court. The estate is admitted to some extent a guess, but every care has been taken to avoid mistakes and exaggerations. These details, however, if I were to mention them now, might tire you out. I will only say this much that classifying the properties into (1) Those about which ancestral character then was in doubt. (2) Those about which self-acquired character then was in doubt. (3) The properties about which there was no such decision, and adopting in regard to this last class which was chiefly made up of accumulations, savings, and sale proceeds, the principle of decision adopted by the High Court in regard to the cloth market, which is the main sum of the surplus income out of which their accumulations have to come, you will find that the total of self-acquired property comes to some figure between 5 and 6 lakhs. Out of this, however, we have to deduct 1½ lakh of other charities and bequests calculated in the will and the whole operation of the probate only and commission charges. These deductions leave about 3½ lakhs as a fair measure of our reasonable expectation. When the Sub-Committee made their first report they had hopes that the final surplus after defraying all charges the bequest would be 6 lakhs. These hopes were produced on the expectation that the accumulations of the properties covered by the agreement would be held to be self-acquired. They were so held by Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabji, but the decision was not upheld by the Court of Appeal, which held that the accumulations of the properties covered by the agreement be treated as ancestral as between Sir Mangaldas and his two sons. The adjustments between self-acquired and ancestral properties decided now by this decision reduces our sum total of reasonable expectation to the figure now offered by the sons. It may be if we wait for many years the amount might be raised by a few thousands but I think you will all agree in the view of the Syndicate that it is good for parties that we should accept the offer and thus put and end to thus unterminable litigation. I hope I have made it this clear that the recommendation of the Sub-Committee which was accepted by the Syndicate after the most anxious inquiry affords a very fair basis of settlement and that no possible advantage will accrue to us is commensurate with the loss we have already sustained and may still further sustain if we wait till the accounts of 40 years are completed. With these remarks I beg to move that the offer made by the sons be accepted, and our solicitors should be asked to prepare the necessary deed and obtain the regular sanction to make the compromise effective.

Professer Muller, in supporting the proposition, said that the scholarships which would be awarded under the gift would be extremely useful. There were a great many young men in the city who would like to have an opportunity of learning some trade, and as they had a diversity of industries in Bombay the scholarships would unable them to go to England, receive a course of technical training, and return to their country to start some new industries, thus materially increasing the wealth of the city.

Mr. Dave also supported the proposition. The Vice-Chancellor temporarily vacated the chair, which was occupied by Dr. Mackichan, and said that, as a member of the Sub-Cmmittee and a member of the Syndicate, he shared the responsibility with his friend and colleague, Mr. Justice Ranade, and with his other colleagues in the Syndicate, in that proposal He would only draw the attention of the Senate to the fact that they did not pretend that they had necessarily arrived at a correct figure. It was impossible in the present state of the accounts for anyone to come to an accurate figure, but they had done their best to find out what apparently would be a fair sum as between all parties concerned. He reminded the Senate that under that proposal which was before them they had to go before a judge of the High Court, and as there were minor sons of the sons of Sir Mungaldas, their interest, no doubt, would also be considered by the judge who would have to deal with the matter. He felt perfectly sure that the interest, both of Sir Mungaldas' sons and their children and also of the University would be fully considered. The proposal before the Senate was a fair one, and he hoped it would be carried unanimously.

The Vice-Chancellor re-occupied the chair, and put the proposition to vote. It was carried unanimously.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

The Senate next considered the suggestions received from Government regarding the raising of the standard of the Diploma in Agriculture, with a view to the improvement of the prospectus of the diplomates.

Dr. Mackichan, in accordance with a notice, moved that in lines 2 and 3 of Regulation 1 of the Regulations relating to the Diploma in Agriculture (p. 74 of the Calendar for 1896-97), the words "The Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay or of some University recognized by it," be left out, and the following inserted in their place: "The Previous Examination of the University of Bombay or have passed an examination in some University recognized by the University of Bombay, which will in the judgment of the Syndicate be at least equivalent to the Previous Examination of this University." That in lines 2 and 3 of Regulation 4 of the Regulations relating to the Diploma in Agriculture (p. 74 of the Calendar) the words "To his Matriculation," should be left out, and the following inserted in their place: "To his passing the Previous Examination of the University or an examination of some recognized University which may be at least equivalent to it." In support of the motion, Dr. Mackichan entered into the history of the question as it was brought forward and discussed some time ago before the Senate. He observed that the real change involved in the proposal might be summed up in two statements. First of all, the Matriculation examination being the standard of admission to the course of study in agriculture, the Previous examination would in future be the standard, and in addition to the Theoretical examination the candidates would also be examined practically in Agriculture and its allied branches. The proposition would fully meet the suggestions of the Government, the details being left to the Syndicate to fix the standard in the various branches. The position of the diplomists would be improved by the recognition which the Government proposed to accord to its holders. It was desired by Government to secure for the position of a Mamlatdar in the revenue service men who had practical acquaintance with the agricultural needs of the country and who would be able to really help the people. It was rightly thought that men who had received training in Agriculture would be better able to execute the duties of such on office than one who had received an academic training necessary for the B. A. degree. The Government held out a definite promise that like graduates, students of Agriculture would be eligible for the same position if the diplomists conformed to the requirements Government thought necessary. The Syndicate found no difficulty in agreeing to the adoption of the agriculture curriculum which would render the diplomates eligible for Government service.

Dr. Kirtikar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

Mr. Kalliandas Keshowdas seconded tht amendment.

Mr. H. Beale, of the Poona College of Science observed that the proposal ought to be supported by the Senate because it was absolutely necessary that the standard at the College should be raised.

Dr. Mackichan having briefly replied the amendment was put to vote and rejected, the original proposition being carried *nem con*.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL FEES.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Patel, the Senate resolved to change the date of paying University School Final Fees, the last date for sending in the forms having been altered to Second Monday in October.

EXEMPTION OF STUDENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Hathornthwaite, alteration in the regulation was made to exempt candidates at the Intermediate Examination who had passed the Intermediate Examination in B. Sc. from a re-examination of the subject and *vice versa*.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The Vice-Chancellor read the following letter from the Government:—

Bombay, 30th July 1897,

To the Registrar, Bombay University.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, forwarding for consideration of Government a resolution passed by the Senate of the University at a meeting held on 27th July 1896 on the subject of the withdrawal of the Government grant to the University, and in reply to inform that the decision to withdraw the grant was arrived at after a full consideration of all the circumstances, and that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council regrets that it cannot be modified.—I have, &c., (Sd.) J. C. D. ATKINS, Secretary to Government.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

THE ENGLISH MAIL DEPARTURE.

THE arrangement which was first suggested in our columns has been adopted by the Post Office authorities, and the following telegram, dated 28th August, 1897, from the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Simla, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, notifies the same:—

In continuation my telegram of 26th August, Government have sanctioned use of weekly special train carry export foreign mails from Allahabad to Bombay, fitting in with 2 p.m., Saturday, departure of mail steamer. Mail steamer will, therefore, be 2 p.m., on Saturday.

THE Queen has made the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—To be a Knight Grand Commander.—His Highness Sir Waghji, Thakor Saheb of Morvi, K.C.I.E. To be Companions.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Frederick Gordon, 6th (Prince of Wales's) Regt. of Bengal Cavalry; Major Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, 2nd Regt. of Central India Horse; and Rissaldar Major Baha-ud-din Khan Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regt. of Central India Horse.

THE King of Benin, who escaped the punitive expedition sent against him earlier in the year, is reported to have surrendered to the British authorities at Benin city.

THE FAMINE.

THE NEED OF FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to thank you for having published my letter of the 26th instant, and now venture to trouble you with extracts from a letter just received from an old Parsee friend of mine at Sholapur. The picture he draws may help to bring home to many who have had no personal experience of the terrible ravages of famine, the sad state of affairs which still exists, and must continue to exist for some time yet, not only in Sholapur, but in Bijapur and many parts of the Deccan, and I hope that in spite of the frequent calls made of late on the generosity of the public we may be able to acknowledge a further liberal response for the help so sorely needed.

"I have been staying here for the past month and a-half and I know to what extent the poor people suffer. Your picture about the intensity of the suffering is more under-drawn than over-drawn. I have been taking an interest in some charitable relief funds and our Collector has put me down in the Committee as a member. I hear on good authority that the khariff crops are being dried up for want of moisture and the fields in this part of the rainy season are browned and parched up by drought. The condition of the cattle is simply sickening. Even well-to-do farmers have been ruined in keeping alive their agricultural stock as fodder is selling at a prohibitory price. Those that had their cattle killed during the early season are considered more fortunate than those who have to keep half-starved animals in their hands. The condition of the human poor would have been no better had Government not taken those timely and admirable measures to save human beings. This is the only cheering subject of all the gloomy and dismal aspect in this famine-stricken district. The indomitable energy of our popular Collector and his services to Government and the public are simply priceless. I have no words to describe adequately the nature of his marvellous powers of work. The relief camps are clean and healthy, and people seem to be contented and live on in the firm faith that the "Sirkar" are their "Mabaps." Now my object in writing this to you is to send us as much spare cash as you possibly can. The rains have failed us so far as the autumn crops are concerned, and God only knows what will be the condition of the District if the latter rains also cause a failure of the rabi crops which are the main stay of the district.

Some charitable gentlemen here have come forward and raised subscriptions out of which jowari, bread and dhal are granted to the old, infirm and the emaciated who cannot go on the Government Relief Works. About 1,200 to 2,000 people flock to get the dole, and it is a sorry sight to see poor weavers, one in tolerably fair circumstances clamouring for a piece of bread. These people are not used to any out-door-relief, work, and as they have lost their trade they are simply helpless and thrown on public charity. We are spending every day about Rs. 50, and have appealed privately to the philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay to help us in feeding this most helpless and unfortunate class. I may tell you that in the city of Sholapur out of a population of 62,000 souls about 19,000 belong to this weaving class called salees. The rabi crops cannot be harvested before March next, and six months of extreme hardship and privation eave to be spent before any relief can be obtained; this is supposing the latter rains help us."—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR LESLIE,

Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay, Aug. 30.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. HENRY CONDER.

AT the offices of the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Conder, the retiring Traffic Manager, who leaves for England by the next mail steamer, was presented by his office staff with an address engrossed on vellum, and enclosed in a handsome Cutch silver casket, 16 inches in length and 2½ inches diameter, with an ebony stand resting on brackets of silver cherubs. The casket bore the inscription:—"Presented to Henry Conder, Esq., by the staff of his office, Bombay 30th August, 1897.

The address, which was read by Mr. Nicholson, was as follows:—

It is with the deepest regret that we the staff of your office, learn that owing to ill-heath, you are about to sever your connection with the company after a service extending over a period of nearly twenty-nine years.

There are some of us who have been in your office during the whole of this period, and others for longer or shorter periods, but the same grateful and affectionate regard is felt by all alike towards you for your unvarying kindness and ready sympathy at all times. Of your valuable services to the company it is perhaps not within our province to speak, but we should like to refer very briefly to the growth of the company's business while you have been in charge of the Traffic Department. First.—The line has grown in extent from 1184 miles to 1490 miles. Second.—Comparing the year 1870, that is the year following your arrival, with the year 1896, the company carried in the latter period 10,363,531 more passengers and 1,555,654 tons more of merchandise. Third.—The gross receipts, which were Rs. 1,81,08,524 in 1870 were Rs. 3,44,19,629 in 1896. These figures represent increases of 311·53 per cent. in passengers: 145·25 per cent. in tons of goods: an 1 90·07 per cent. in gross receipts.

No one will deny that the great progress in the company's business, thus slightly outlined, owes much to your energy and good management, and we are proud to have been attached to your office and associated, no matter how humbly, with you in your work. It is with much regret that we have to wish you good-bye, but we feel certain that the grateful feelings, which you have gained by your kindness and consideration and your ever-ready desire to redress any just grievance will ever be a bond between you and ourselves. We beg to ask you to accept this the inadequate expression of our respect and high esteem, and the small token accompanying it, and we wish you also a safe voyage, a happy reunion with your friends and a long and useful life in the Home land. Signed W. H. Nicholson, J. E. P. White J. E. Waller, J. A. G. Fido, John Allan, H. J. Morris, C. W. d Silva, Hurree Narayen, Ananta Bhasker, and D. Rebello on behalf of the staff of your office.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th August:—

THE FIRE ON THE IMPERATOR.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 20th August 1897, reporting that a fire broke out on the 19th idem at about 3 p.m., on board the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator lying at No. 7 berth in Victoria Dock, describing the assistance rendered, and saying that after 30 minutes the fire was extinguished, and that at 4 p.m. all risk of further damage was over.

Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 23rd August 1897, forwarding copy of a letter from the Agent Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, dated 21st idem, expressing his best thanks for the excellent services rendered by the several Dock officials in their capacities as officers of the Fire Brigade on the occasion of the fire on board the s.s. Imperator.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th and 16th August 1897, respectively, reporting that transit sheds D. G. H and part of the railway siding shed, which were temporarily made available for the purposes of the Warehouse Department, have been resumed by the Docks Superintendent, the stock of goods stored having been run down by deliveries, and that the staff employed temporarily to work these sheds will be dispensed with from 1st September next.

Letter from the chairman, Plague Committee, dated 7th August, enquiring whether the Trustees will allow the Committee the use of the sheds recently used as the Trustees' plague hospital for the purpose of an observation camp.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Aug. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 20th Aug. 1897.	For week ending 20th Aug. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 20th Aug. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	18	315	16	391
„ out of „	14	319	17	408
„ transported ..	10	167	9	218
„ attended to ...	5	50	1	41
„ warped	...	21	..	16

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Yarringtion Road London,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE health of the Bishop of Lahore has so much improved lately that he is no longer obliged to go to England. His lordship will take three months' leave and rest in India, and he hopes to return to active duty in November.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ST. G. GORE, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, goes on a month's privilege leave in September.

MR. R. SINCLAIR, a draftsman attached to the headquarters office of the Survey of India, has been offered an appointment under the Siamese Government.

THE cost of the bridge which is being built over the Teesta river near Kaunia will be Rs. 15,19,000. The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to this expenditure.

THE death of Sir George Osborne Morgan causes a vacancy for East Denbigh, which the late member had represented for nearly thirty years. He held some minor posts in different Liberal Ministries since 1880, in which year he was appointed a Privy Councillor. He received a baronetcy in 1892, but leaves no heir.

HIMMAT KHAN, the man who caused the recent riots at Calcutta by laying claim to the ground on which stood the now historic Tallah mosque, is dead. He has not long survived the storm he raised, and as Mussalmans as a rule attach much importance to evil omens, the death of this man will propably free Calcutta from Mahomedan rioting for some time to come.

THE Lahore paper writes:—The Poona falsehoods are likely to add a new word to the Anglo-Indian vocabulary. A native correspondent, telegraphing to a contemporary from Benares, observes "it was nothing but pure Gokhaleism to charge the Mohants of Hindustan with dishonesty and incapacity to discharge their trust duties properly." Gokhaleism, as a single word, signifying malevolent fabrications, is too good to be lost.

CAPTAIN PLUNKETT, Manchester Regiment, has been appointed Divisional Transport Officer, Malakand Field Force. Captain Gibbs, Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed Commandant of the base depot for British troops at Bannu, and Captain Bosanquet, Border Regiment, Transport Officer, 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force; these appointments were held respectively by Captain Annesley, the Buffs, and Lieutenant Senior, 20th Punjab Infantry, who have been allowed to rejoin their regiments now on field service.

THE famine returns for the past week show a further diminution of 127,300 in the number of persons receiving relief. The provinces which show the largest decrease are Bengal, 57,400, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, 43,300, and Madras, 42,200. There was an increase of 14,300 in the Central Provinces, though the numbers actually on the works declined by 8,000. The total number of persons still being relieved throughout India is 2,608,000. From several provinces reports have been received of damage to crops from excessive rain. Prices are oscillating, but no marked fall has yet occurred.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the report on the external trade of the Punjab, notices the absence of mention of export or import of silver by the Sialkote and Jamrud Railway, although Karachi alone transmitted over seven lakhs worth to Kashmir. The Financial Commissioner is directed to enquire into the accuracy of these statistics. The absence of mention of movements of silver might be connected with contraband trade in silver, of which rumours exist. The total increase of imports in the Punjab for the year was 31½ lakhs, and the total increase of exports 28½ lakhs. The tendency of imports to catch up exports continues. There has been a remarkable increase of trade with Bajaur, which advanced from 47 to 84 lakhs, owing doubtless to increased facilities of communication arising from British operations in Chitral in 1895. Trade generally with countries across the Frontier has improved.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C. I. E., Indian Staff Corps, second son of Major-General J. W. Younghusband, C. S. I., was married to Helen Augusta, elder daughter of the late Mr. Magniac, of Colworth, Beds., and of the Hon. Mrs. Magniac, at St. Mary's, Datchet, Bucks, on Wednesday morning (Aug. 11). The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of white Duchesse satin draped en princesse with an exquisite flounce of antique Brussels lace (the gift of her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory), which also formed a drapery falling over the shoulders from under a Valois collar of gold and silver embroidery, encrusted with turquoises and brilliants. The full Court train of rich brocade was edged with soft lisse ruchings. Her veil, which was of silver gauze, was fastened with an aigrette of orange blossom. Her only ornament was a three-stoned pearl necklace, the gift of the late Mr. Magniac, and she carried a bouquet of white roses, tuberoses, and stephanotis, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was followed by one bridesmaid, Miss Geraldine Magniac, her only sister, who wore a picturesque gown of white crepe de chine with rose-coloured chiffon sash, and large white hat with ostrich feathers and pink roses, and carried a shower bouquet of La France roses, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was choral, and the Bishop of Peterborough and the Rev. G. D. Newbolt were the officiating clergy. Mr. Robertson, cousin, of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Mrs. Magniac held a small reception at Datchet House after the ceremony. The presents were very numerous.

THE annual horse and dog show at Simla has been fixed for September 25th.

GENERAL H. MCLEOD, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been gazetted to Colonel's allowance, *vice* the late Sir Robert Cadell.

IN the "Assam Gazette" appears a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner addressed to the Government of India, and giving a detailed account of the effects of the earthquake all over the Province. The reports of district officers are printed as an appendix to the Chief Commissioner's letter, and present a most interesting panorama of the occurrence. In Sylhet there are several apparently authenticated instances of persons having been swallowed up by the earth opening near them. In one case, in Habiganj, an old woman was sitting in an *akhra*, when the ground opened exactly beneath her, and she disappeared. In another case, in Sunamganj, a man and his wife were standing on a river bank when the earthquake took place, and a fissure opened under the woman, who fell into it. The husband caught hold of her hair to save her, but finding his own position insecure let go his hold; the woman fell into the aperture, and her body was not recovered.

THE Greek Government has been informed that Turkey has not sufficient means to pay for the withdrawal of the troops from Thessaly, but that the Porte will begin to move them immediately it receives £1,000,000 as the first instalment has of the war indemnity. In reply the Greek Government has stated that it can only raise money by a foreign loan, and it cannot obtain such accommodation unless allowed to negotiate directly with the bondholders. The agitation against any foreign control over the finances of Greece continues as keenly as ever. Murad Bay, a leader of the Young Turkey party, who has been long in exile, has accepted the Sultan's invitation to him to return in order to discuss reforms, and is now on his way to Constantinople. The Sultan's desire to see Prince Ferdinand is explained to have arisen from his anxiety as to affairs in the Balkans generally, and not only from the rumour that the proclamation of Bulgarian independence was about to take place. Prince Ferdinand has left Constantinople. His visit is accepted in Bulgaria to have a good effect upon the relations between the Principality and the Porte. It is now hoped that the present week will see the preliminaries of peace between Greece and Turkey duly signed. A few Greek soldiers who remained in Crete after the main body was withdrawn embarked lately in a small vessel, which was disabled on the way to Greece, and had to put into Canea. The men will probably be allowed to complete their voyage.

THE LOYALTY OF THE MAHRATTA BRAHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mahratta Brahman is, at this time, receiving more than ordinary attention from the public Press, both in England and India, and consequently it will not be out of place to see what is the real state of things regarding this subject. The Mahratta Brahman is being painted and represented in various colours, and I think it is, at such a time, the duty of every educated Mahratta Brahman to come forward and declare that the charge of disloyalty secretly hurled against him is groundless and untrue.

What reason has a Mahratta Brahman to be disloyal to the British Government, which has given him the noble gift of a liberal education; which protects him from all external and internal dangers; and to which he looks up for all the fulfilment of his hopes and ambitions? No human action is ever without some motive, and what earthly motive can he have in wishing ill of a Government which is powerful, yet just; under the benign rule of which he has peacefully lived so long, and on which depends the welfare not only of his beloved country, Maharastra, but of the whole Hindu population? Is he not perfectly aware that but for the strong rule of Britain in India, this country would present a scene of the worst horrors, perpetrated by the barbarians from the North, who long for the possession of this fair land?

There is certainly no reason for him to harbour the least ill-feeling towards the British Government, and it will be my humble attempt to show that he is not, in any way, disloyal to the Government from which, as his clear brain and keen foresight tell him, he has received so many blessings, and which is, on a fair comparison, the most tolerant, just, and fair-dealing of all Governments.

But then the question arises as to why of late there is such a hue and cry about him. The answer to this is simple, and I have no doubt that even British officers like Mr. H. A. Acworth and others, who have passed several years among the Mahrattas and the Mahratta Brahmans, and who have, more ver, full acquaintance with the language of the Mahratta people generally, might, perchance, give satisfactory replies to such a question. The Brahman has availed himself more than any other native of the schools and colleges which Government has, with a noble intention, founded here for the benefit of its subjects. Western education has given rise to Western modes of thought and feeling. Saturated with such ideas about social, religious, and political matters, he is busy in reforming what he thinks to be in a state that requires reform, and is, therefore, constantly before the public gaze. A look at the past history of Maharastra, from 1882-97, would show that the Maharatta Brahman, finding the state of his society and religion unsatisfactory, has frequently been engaged in discussions, meetings, and public harangues. In political matters, too, he is not backward, while his efforts for the acquirement of education, and its spread, have been even more vigorous. The reports of all these movements frequently appear in the native or English papers, and they have thus attracted a great deal of public attention. The result of all this is that he is being set down as a restless agitator or a discontented citizen. But, while delivering a judgment about his views and opinions, a serious mistake is made in forgetting that he derives all his views from his Rulers and their noble-hearted countrymen, and he is, therefore, entirely dependent on and absolutely looks up the British Government for all his strength. Would such an agitation be tolerated by a fanatic Government, like that of Turkey Certainly not. It is the British rule that gives the Brahman his present strength, liberty, and freedom of speech and writing. The "clear-headed" Brahman cannot be ignorant of this circumstance, which is well-known, and must be well-known even to the most superficial observer.

Why then will the Mahratta Brahman, whose close acquaintance with the English history has fully convinced him of the impregnable might of England, as well as her moral superiority to other nations, be an ill-wisher of the English rule, from which he derives all his strength and on which depend his best interests? Surely the worst enemies of the Brahman can never describe him as a mad man or an imprudent man that would anihilate his own best interests. The Brahman fully knows that he enjoys all his peace and liberty, because he is under the powerful, yet just, sway of Britain. Well versed in Western knowledge, familiarised with English ways of life and thought, and convinced that England alone can save India against the semi-barbarians who covet this fair land, the Brahman can have no earthly object to gain in cherishing the least wish for any form of disloyalty, and I am sure it is much more than a mistake to lay such a charge at his door. He is not disloyal. On the contrary, he perfectly understands, clever and educated as he is generally known to be, that it is entirely owing to the mighty rule of England, which alone is able to keep India free from the bane of the barbarian Afghan, the ruthless Turk, and the semi-civilized "Roos", that this country enjoys peace and is slowly and gradually making progress in social, religious, and political matters. He cannot certainly be blind to all these circumstances, and hence he will be the last man in the world to wish any harm to the British rule in India.

A perusal of Mr. Acworth's charming Introduction to the "Mahratta Ballads" would convince the Englishmen that the Brahman is deeply attached to and takes a keen interest in the cause of his country, Maharastra. He tries to encourage commercial pursuits, frequently writes historical works of great value, and endeavours zealously to reform his society and religious ideas. All these things require peaceful times, for such pursuits are unsuited to times of disturbances. He cannot, therefore, be so foolish as to destroy his own interests by being an ill-wisher of the Government, which has kept the peace of India undisturbed in the past in spite of many dangers. The religious and social disturbances which have, since the last three or four years, taken place in Maharastra have produced considerable commotion in the Deccan, and have perhaps led to an unfair opinion about the Brahman. But there is certainly no reason for Government to entertain any suspicion about him for this reason, because the Brahman, in the first place, has not been the offender; and, secondly, there is not the slightest harm to the strength of Government from these undesired disturbances, which in no way owe their origin to the Brahman, but, on the contrary, are disliked and discouraged by him, for the Brahman is neither a fanatic nor a ruffian.

The law-abiding, peace-loving, and pen-driving Brahman is thus not, in any way, open to the charge of disloyalty. I would also request the leaders of my community to come forward and declare unanimously, in a public meeting, that the said charge, either openly hurled or secretly insinuated, is entirely groundless, is absolutely false. Before finishing this letter, I must say that there is not the least truth in the statement made by a certain journal that the Brahman secretly aims at what may now be called the obvious impossibility of the revival of the Maharatta empire. He is never known to be so imprudent as to allow his ambition to soar so high. He is perfectly aware that the Maharatta empire has, as all other things of this world do, fallen like the Roman or Moghul empire, never to rise again. In short, it is enough to remark with regard to such a statement, that its obvious absurdity and impossibility carries with it its own refutation. The Brahman community which has produced such thoroughly trusted friends and admirers of the British rule as his Excellency Rajah Sir Dinker Rao, Sir T. Madhew Rao, Mr. Mandlik, and Mr. Justice Telang of the past times, and which still posesses ever shining luminaries like Mr. Justice Ranade, and others, can never be open to the charge of disloyalty to the just rule of Britain.

There is perfect peace within the Indian Continent, and hence the rumours intentionally spread, regarding "Mutiny" and "Conspiracy," are certainly misleading and false. No one in India will believe such wild rumours. The Brahman's forte is pen, and from the educated and cultured Brahman there is no fear to the strong British rule, made still stronger by its being founded on the eternal principles of justice, toleration, and fair play.

I repeat once more that the Brahman is not only loyal, but a friend and an admirer of the British Rule in India, and appreciates its many blessings.—Yours, &c.,

Dapoli, Aug. 27. M. W. BARVE.

CHOLERA AT GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I received this morning two post-cards, dated 25th and 27th instant, from the Rev. Father F. X. Madeira, Vicar of the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem. In the card of 25th instant the Rev. gentleman mentions the names of persons suffering from cholera at Gorai, and states that four cases are reported from Manori and 3 deaths. In the case of a boy, 12 years old, who died of the disease, the mother caught the infection while attending on the lad, and had herself to be looked after. She is not aware that her son has been cut off by the scourge. The house people have purposely kept her in the dark about the sad event, lest the news prove a too shocking blow to the cholera-afflicted mother. Father Madeira is going about all over Gorai, inducing the people to clean their dwellings and keep their surroundings sweet and in good condition. In the card of 27th instant, it is stated that the wife of one Godinho has been down with the disease. Many people have left, only six or eight houses are open, the others closed.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 29. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Saturday last I had an occasion to withdra[w] on behalf of a poor man, a sum of money from [the] Post Office Savings Bank. I had to wait for full fi[fty] five minutes before the withdrawal form came b[ack] into my hands duly signed for payment by the cash[ier]. One hard fact need be borne in mind is, that it be[fore] the end of the month, the number of people comi[ng] to the Bank is small compared with that in the fi[rst] fifteen or twenty days of it. It was perfectly ti[resome] and annoying to wait so long. But long wa[iting] appears to be the lot of every blessed man th[at] has the ill luck to have to do with the Bank. T[he] following figures must show the why:—32,200 [ac]counts are kept at the first window, 25,800 (32,20[0]–58,000) at the second window, 16,000 (58,001–74,0[00]) at the third, and 12,000 and more (74,000–90,[000] and upwards) at the fourth. At the fourth wind[ow] "New accounts are opened" also by the same m[an]. Will Government kindly consider whether it c[an] ever be called a real "saving" if a poor man is ma[de] to waste much of his time in this way for saving [a] little money? Need Government require to be [re]minded "Time is money?"

But this is not all. When at the end of nearly [an] hour I got the form and went to the cashier's count[er] I found to my too highly agreeable surprise that he h[ad] gone to the Treasury (Bombay Bank) for fetchi[ng] money, and that I should *wait* for the payment! [Can] the institution can ever bear to be called a *Bank*, a[nd] if it is thought inadvisable or inconvenint to ke[ep] ready at hand large amounts, should it not have ev[en] such a small amount of money ready as might suffi[ce] for demands made for the first one hour of the bu[si]ness day, during which time a man may go and fetc[h] from the Treasury more money for the rest of the da[y]. And what can be said of an arrangement (!) unde[r] which a cashier, who has to make payments, has hi[m]self to go and fetch money during business hours? Will the Post Office Savings Bank affairs, which a[re] now sufficiently long in the hands of Government [to] give all mature experience, be graciously looked int[o] with a view to simplifying processes, expeditin[g] work, and saving of time to the people, who are a[ll] poor, who have to deal with the Bank? Requestin[g] you to be good enough to find this letter room in you[r] paper.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 29. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have very carefully gone through the co[r]respondence, *re* "The Pleaders' Examination," an[d] I fully endorse your correspondent's views. For m[y] own part, I may add that the following three i[n]ferences may be safely drawn from the last result [of] the District Pleaders' Examination:—(1) That th[e] students who appeared for the above examinatio[n] had come quite ill-prepared, or (2) that the percen[t]ag[e] of the marks to be secured was very high, or (3) th[at] the papers were examined with over-strictness. No[w] let us examine each of those three points o[ne] by one, and grant it by way of argument that ha[lf] the number of the candidates, say 400, were qui[te] raw and unfit for the above examination; but it doe[s] not for a moment stand to reason and common sen[se] to allege that every one of those 723 unsuccessfu[l] students was raw and unfit, but for this simple re[a]son that a very great majority of those students (not all) had availed themselves as best as they cou[ld] of the intervening period of 4 months (from Febr[u]ary to June) afforded to them, owing to the Plague. So, our first argument falls to the ground. In connec[]tion with the second inference, it may be contende[d] that it is not only this year that the percentage [of] the marks is very high; because thanks to the ind[e]fatigable efforts of the Honorable Mr. Justice Mah[a]deo Govind Ranade that last year 79 students, and i[n] 1895, 111 students, were declared to have passed, even though the aggregate number of the candid[ates] during those years was small, and the percentage [of] the marks to be secured was the same. Hence ou[r] second argument is also shattered to pieces, and th[e] third is the only one that remains quite unchallenge[d] and uncontradicted. A very persistent rumour ha[s] gained currency that the "Contract and Equity" papers have been examined in a very high-hande[d] manner, and it is an open secret that the examiner[s] in those two papers were quite new and inexperienc[]ed. If this be consistent with truth, I may, on behal[f] of the student world, most humbly request the Re[]gistrar, Mr. R. D. Sethna (Bar-at-Law), to appoint i[n] future only such persons as examiners who are well versed in all branches of "Indian Law" and are fu[ll] of experience. Of course, if Mr. Sethna is of opinio[n] that the students themselves are the originators o[f] such a shabby result, I see no reason why the rule o[f] rusticating those students from the above examina[]tion should not be put into force from the very ne[xt] year for the benefit of the examiners, examinee, an[d] the

Aug. 28. WELL-WISHER.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing under date 29th says:—Mr. Motilal Chunilal, who is transferred t[o] Kolaba as District Deputy Collector, handed ov[er] charge of the City F. C. Magistrate, Abkari and Ci[ty] enquiry officer, yesterday to Rao Bahadur Jivanlal [] Lakhia, whose appointment is gazetted in last Thur[s]day's issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*. M[r.] Jivanlal is vested with all the powers of a F. C. M[a]gistrates under Act XIII. of 1859, and also power [to try] summary cases.—Mr. Samshudin Kadri, probational Deputy Collector, under the Provincial service rule will act as Treasury Officer till the arrival of R. [] Shikhre, from Kolaba.—Mr. Nusserwanji [] Khambata, L. M. and S., delivered, to-day, [a] lecture at the New Khatkiwada Pars[ee] Fire Temple before a gathering of Par[see] ladies and gentlemen on "Farohar,"—a subje[ct] of great interest to the followers of Zoroaster.—Jera[] Daji, a Koli by caste and a palm-tree tapper, charg[ed] with causing the murder of another Parsee tappe[r] Dossabhai Jivaji of Sienapore, a village near Sura[t] on Monday last, was brought up for trial before M[r.] P. J. Mead, Assistant Collector and F. C. Magistrat[e] Chorasi Division, who after taking the evidence of Surgeon-Major Nariman, the Police Chief Constab[le] and other witnesses committed the accused on h[is] own confession of guilt to the Sessions, being foun[d] guilty under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.—Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasji, the Acting Distri[ct] Superintendent of Police, Surat, is put in the Fir[st] grade (substantive pro tem) of Assistant Police Super[in]tendents and will receive Rs. 600 per mensem. He has held the post since September 189[] K. B. Barjorji E. Mody's successor, Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram A. Mehta, the newly-appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court, Surat and Broach, will receive charge of his office about the 2nd September.—The Gaduria riot case referred to in a previous letter in which Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law is engaged on behalf of the prosecution will be proceeded with on the 3rd September next before Mr. Pranlal, F. C. Magistrate, Bulsar, Division.—After recording the evidence of the prosecution on the 14th instant, the Magistrate acquitted 24 of the 30 accused as the charge was not proved against them. Evidence of five witnesses of the defence was recorded on Tuesday last.—Total rainfall up to this evening is about 25·55 inches, the record this day last year being nearly 42 inches. A fortnight's break is badly needed to allow for the cultivation of cotton, further rain now being injurious to crops already sown.—City mortality has again run up to a high figure, 26 deaths being recorded once last week. From 14 to 15 deaths on an average occur daily since the last few days. Also from 3 to 4 cases of plague which take place daily, the health of the city can be sufficiently gauged. House-to-house visitation is being still enforced here. 2 and 25 cases of plague have been recorded since the 9th instant.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE sixty-fourth report of the court of directors of the above Corporation to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Honkong, on Saturday, the 14th August, was as under:—

To the Proprietors of the Honkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period including dols 300,322.55 = Rs. 4,20,453, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amounts to dols 18,26,674.22 = Rs. 25,57,343.

The directors recommend the transfer of dols 5,00,000 = Rs. 7,00,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols 7,000,000 = Rs. 98,00,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dols 1,311,674.22 = Rs. 18,36,343 out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb dols. 444,444.44 = Rs. 6,22,222.

The difference in exchange between 4·6 the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1,11½ the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 5,66,081.88 = Rs. 7,92,514.

The balance dols 301,147.90 = Rs. 4,21,607 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, M. D. Ezekiel and A. McConachie having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the following gentlemen have been invited to fill the vacancies thus created:—Messrs. David Gubby, A. J. Raymond and Gerald Slade. The directors have likewise invited Mr. G. D. Boning to join the Board.

All these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp.

ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1897.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Fraser, F.R.S., has recently demonstrated by experiments that snake venom has no ill effects when introduced into the stomach of an animal, even when the dose would kill 1,000 such animals if injected under the skin. The reason of this immunity lies in the bile. Moreover, Professor Fraser shows that when the bile of the serpent is mixed with its venom, the latter loses its virulence and a deadly dose fails to produce death. The bile of other animals also has this antitoxic power in a lower degree. It is possible, then, that bile may yet be employed as a cure for snake bite.

Another objection to the use of X rays in examining baggage is that these rays will spoil any photographic plates the traveller may have packed up. Glass or metal bottles can be detected by the rays, but not their contents. One cannot tell, for instance, whether they contain orange flower water or Cognac. It is expected that the application of the rays will have to be abandoned.

It is stated that Professor S. P. Langley, the American, who is at work on a flying machine, has improved his apparatus so much that the distance flown or rather glided is greatly increased. He is about to publish a detailed account of what he has done.

A new method of treating the malady known as "locomotor ataxy" has been introduced into the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, by Drs. Gilles de la Tourette and Chipault, pupils of the late Dr. Charcot. The patient is laid on a small table and clad with a kind of harness which enables him to bend his back and elongate the spinal cord.

Quite recently a thrifty peasant of Lausanne, Switzerland, who had saved some money, which he kept in bank notes, went from home, and the better to guard his hoard from thieves, hid the notes in a part of his stove. Unluckily, his son, finding the day chilly, kindled the stove, and the peasant, when he returned home, found to his dismay that the notes were burned, or, rather, charred. Fortunately for him, Professor Amam, of the University of Lausanne, heard of his trouble, and came to his relief. Photographs taken of the charred notes revealed their nature sufficiently to satisfy the bank, which refunded the money. The application may be useful in other cases.

Rich peat beds abound in East Friesland, but there is no demand for it as fuel, owing to the cheap coal of Westphalia. It is now pointed out by Dr. Frank that the peat should be utilised for producing electricity and manfacturing carbide of calcium from the limestone to Rheine, on the Ems. The utilisation of peat beds in general was originally suggested in the "Nineteenth Century" in 1894, and in the "Daily News" more recently, by a British electrician, but has not yet been carried out in this country. Dr. Frank estimates that 20 tons of peat would provide one ton of carbide. There is both limestone and peat in Ireland and Scotland. Why not utilise both in making carbide?

The Zoological Gardens have now what is thought to be the largest land tortoise. It is from the Aldabra Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and is a specimen of the Gigantic Land Tortoises of that region. The animal is 4ft. 7in. long by 2ft. 10in. wide, and weighs about 5cwt. It is very old, having been kept for over 150 years, but it seems likely to flourish for a good many more in its new home. The specimen was deposited in the Gardens by Mr. Walter Rothschild.

Strange as it may seem at first sight, a fire has broken out in the cold storage vaults of a New York firm It originated in the explosion of a vessel containing ammonia, employed in the freezing process, and the fumes spread in all directions. For hours the firemen strove to extinguish the flames in the Arctic atmosphere amid the stifling smoke and irritating fumes of hartshorn. One lost his life and two were injured seriously.

We recently mentioned that the Germans now employ the dogs called "Great Danes" in the army for the purpose of attacking and dismounting military cyclists. The use of "war dogs" is not new, for it appears from "La Histoire de la Colonie Francaise" (New France or Canada), by Eugene Guenin that the early colonists of Montreal in 1642 employed dogs to scour the neighbourhood of their settlement, and give warning of the presence of the hostile Iroquois and Huron Indians.

While the population of France is stationary or going down, that of Germany is steadily rising, and from 49 1-2 millions in 1890 is now 52½ millions, or more than 12 millions greater than that of France. During the last 25 years the German population has increased by 27 per cent. This increase has been in the proportion of 49 per cent. for Saxony, 29 per cent. for Prussia, 19 per cent. for Bavaria, 14 per cent. for Wurtemberg, and only 6 per cent. for Alsace-Lorraine. In Prussia the province of Westphalia has grown in numbers faster than the others, and next to it come the Rhenish provinces. Of the cities, Hamburg has passed from 338,974 to 681,632 inhabitants since 1871, and Bremen from 122,402 to 196,278. Berlin, however, excels all the other towns in its progress. The population since the Franco-German war has risen from 826,341 to 1,677,351, or more than doubled itself.

An American horticulturist has devised a plant protector which dispenses with the use of hothouses or hotbeds. The plant is covered with an inverted funnel or glass, and the open spout of the funnel in the air is covered with a lid, which is opened and closed according to the temperature by means of a spiral spring, which expands or contracts with cold after the manner of Breguets metallic thermometer.

Dr. Kandt, a German explorer, has started from German East Africa to trace the head waters of the Nile. From Ruanda he will ascertain the size of Lake Akenjaru and the volumes of the rivers Kagera, Ruvuru, Nyakirongo, and Akenaruj, then follow the largest to its source.

Statistics show that longevity is increasing in Canada, and the reason probably is that the conditions of life are growing better and it is easier now to obtain good medical advice than in the middle or the first half of the century. The fact is worthy of note, because there are many persons who do not attach sufficient improtance to measures of hygiene.

It has been suggested that bromide of potassium, the ordinary restrainer, has little or no power with metol-amidol, rodinol, and the like newer developers, but that development is simply prolonged by its addition without any corresponding increase of contrast. Whether this be so or not, there is no doubt difficulty in securing density often arising in using these developers where there has been over-exposure. The use of a 10 per cent. solution of citric acid instead of the bromide will give greater power in the direction of restraint, and does not affect the duration of time of development.

Bursting high explosives in the near vicinity of a ship, provided, of course, the explosion takes place in the air, does not yield the disastrous results that the inventor of the Gathmann system of firing high explosives expected. Experiments carried out early this month at the Indian Head Proving Grounds show that no practical result can be obtained by the system. The test consisted in firing a Gathmann shell, carrying 300 lbs. of wet gun-cotton and laid horizontally against a heavy armour-plate. The charge was fired by electricity. No cracks were developed in the plate, the only injury it sustained being the fusion of its face to a maximum depth of 5-8 inch for a length equal to that of the shell. To test the probable effect of so large an explosion on life a chicken was placed immediately in rear of the plate another in a coffer dam 15 feet distant, and a third in a coffer-dam 30 feet in front of the plate. The concussion was too much for chicken No. 2, but surely Mr. Gathmann could devise some more economical method of killing poultry than this.

The excavations that have been going on for months past on a plot of ground belonging to Herr Schabb, a manufacturer at Treves, have resulted in the discovery of a Roman private house, which will excite the interest of antiquaries almost as much as the famous public buildings at Augusta Trevirorum. The front of the house lies parallel with the principal street of the old Roman city. A number of blocks which served as pedestals for the wooden or stone pillars of a portico still remain. The entrance is distinctly recognisable between two buttresses and an immense heap of stones. A long entrance hall running right through the house, from front to back, is intersected by another corridor, so that the gigantic building is divided into four parts. Side corridors lead into the rooms. Of these the marble tesselated bathrooms for hot and cold water and warm air lie side by side, and deserve special mention. The two latter were supplied with warm air through subterranean passages. The escape of the smoke was effected by means of hollow tiles laid on one another. The south-western rooms have cellars under them. In a light court in the same part of the house there is a well-preserved window, the first ever found in a Roman building. The most interesting thing, however, is the magnificent and richly coloured Mosaic floor, a rarity of the first order. Experts assign the building to the first half of the fourth century, when Augusta Trevirorum attained the zenith of its splendour under Constantine and his sons.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE RELIEF OF CHAKDARA.

A SENSATIONAL SUMMONS.

The special correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—

As the fighting around the Malakhand Kotal went on day after day anxiety as to the safety of Chakdara grew intense, and when on the 31st July a helio message was sent from Chakdara, "Help us," it was decided that an attempt to break through to Chakdara must be made at once. With this view, at 11 a.m. on the 1st August all the cavalry at the Malakhand, consisting of about 230 men of the Guides and 80 men of the Bengal Lancers, were ordered out to ascertain the strength of the enemy and make a dash for Chakdara if possible. The enemy was found in great force, and ran down from all sides to meet the cavalry, who, being unsupported by infantry, after delivering one charge had to retire with some twenty casualties among men and horses.

Maj.-Genl. Sir B. Blood arrived at the Malakhand just as the cavalry had retired, and very soon orders were issued that a force consisting of the cavalry, 4 guns, and 1,000 infantry was to move out at day-break the next morning and relieve Chakdara. Colonel Meiklejohn to command.

Every one was delighted at the chance to get at the enemy and give them a real good beating, and a far greater resistance was expected than that which the enemy made to our advance; the fact is they never expected a sortie, and were completely surprised. Before day break the 35th Sikhs moved out and took the sungars on Castle Hill, from which the 45th Sikhs had been much annoyed. The possession of the point covered the advance of the relieving force as it left the Malakhand camp and its right flank for a considerable distance as it moved down the graded road. The force moved out at once, and as soon as it was discovered moving down the graded road towards the first kotal, about a mile and a half from the Malakhand (Purana Kila), the enemy collected from all sides and prepared to meet us there, and only a few sungars remained on the right flank.

The Buddhist road runs on the right of the graded road and above it, and the hills run straight up from the Buddhist road, very steep and covered with jagged rocks; on the left the ground drops some 50 feet from the road, and about 400 yards from it there is a little knoll with a few huts. About 50 yards to the left of this knoll again commenced a rocky hill with huge boulders.

The enemy held this position with the knoll as their centre, right across our front, with large numbers on the steep hillside above the Buddhist road. Colonel Meiklejohn deployed to his left, Guides on the right, 45th on the left. Lieutenant Elliott Lockhart, who was fortunate enough to be commanding the Guides Infantry, moved up the hills on the right, while some companies of the Guides and 45th were sent against the knoll and huts. The enemy

BLAZED AWAY AND STUCK TO THEIR GROUND

well while our infantry moved, keeping up a steady fire, but as the position was approached independent firing was commenced at the enemy dodging about among the rocks and very heavy firing ensued. The order was then passed to stop firing and take the place with the bayonet. Lockhart with the Guides was up the hill above the Buddhist road in no time and turned the enemys left, and the 45th and Guides on our left cleared the hill and knoll in great style. The guns hammered the enemy well. The enemy now held the next kotal (known here as Dopa hill), which also was very soon taken; our total losses being about four men killed and some 18 wounded, among whom was the Subadar-Major of the Guides, who was wounded at the knoll. Now it came to the turn of the cavalry, but they were let loose some minutes too late, as the enemy had a good start across the Khar plain. Colonel Adams took the Guides over the Dogra Kotal, when they were met by a pretty heavy fire and lost four horses, shot dead on the road. The Guides made straight for the Amandara Pass, while Major Beatson took the XIth Bengal Lancers towards Khar and swept down on the fugitives going across the plain for Khar and Dheyri. It was the finest pigsticking country, and the long lance of the Sikh and Dogra spared not the enemy were all full of fight and turned and stood when the Lancers were 15 or 20 yards from them, but only to be left a tumbled mass on the ground. Here there was no stopping to prod. The enemy now took to their rice fields, and some troops of the XIth were dismounted to fire on them, while one troop went across the rice field after the enemy and killed a number; but the going was terrible, it was impossible to move out of a walk. However, the fugitives were also unable to go faster, and when a lancer was unable to reach his man, and the man would not come at him, he drew his carbine and shot the man at 15 or 20 yards' range. The horses after their long gallop did not mind in the least this new use of cavalry carbines.

Our objective being Chakdara, the XIth were, now rallied and moved on to the Amandara which was found in possession of the Guides, but the village of Butkheyla and the hills were crowded with the enemy, who gave the cavalry a warm time as they passed. The Guides had galloped past the enemy and taken possession of the Amandara before they could reach it, and with the exception of a few snipers there was no one there. Now came a time of intense excitement, for all of us halted on the Amandara. Colonel Adams had orders that the cavalry was not to advance beyond Amandara until the Rifles came up. Chakdara was in full view two miles off, all quiet; a helio was brought up and set on Chakdara but no reply came. Presently the maxim on the top of the fort fired a few rounds from which we knew they were safe, still. Then all of a sudden

A TREMENDOUS RIFLE AND MAXIM FIRE

opened from the fort,—the 9 pounder went off every now and then and we could see the hill under the signal tower white with the smoke rising from the piers of the bridge. It was a very still morning, no air whatever, and the smoke rose and curled straight up from the buildings on the top of the fort and gave the appearance that the fort and bridge had been set on fire, so much so that several exclaimed, "They have set fire to the fort." A few minutes later, Major Beatson, who had gone back to see how far the infantry were off, galloped up with Colonel Meiklejohn's orders for the cavalry to advance. There was a squadron of the XIth Bengal Lancers in the fort and Colonel Adams ordered the XIth to lead, and off they went with a yell, but the enemy had destroyed all the bridges along the road, and on either side of it was an almost impassable paddy swamp. However, the cavalry got along at the best pace they could, which was not slow.

As the fort was neared, it was seen that a party of 45th Sikhs had made a sortie and were driving the enemy along the bottom of the hills west of the fort; this was the sortie under Lieutenant Rattray, and yell after yell went up to cheer them on.

The XIth were soon in the fort with Major Beatson at their head, and right glad all were to hear that the losses had been so slight. However, that was no time to talk; the enemy were thick round the fort and 300 yards from the enclosure with any number of flags. Lieutenant Rattray had cleared the civil hospital of the enemy, but they were lying in a sungar below the signal tower and about 200 yards from the gate. Major Beatson and Captain Wright, with a few men, moving round the corner of the fort to see if the cavalry could get out, got a warm reception and had to get back under cover. Rattray, seeing the check and understanding the cause, at once brought his party over the ridge and killed nearly every man left in it and got wounded himself. The XIth now dashed out, four officers and 80 men, into some 2,000 of the enemy, who were within 500 yards of the fort.

The squadron in the fort was lining the walls still, and the Guides were crossing the bridge. A very heavy fire at once opened on them and was kept up for some ten minutes, and several men and horses dropped, but

THE SQUADRON BROKE UP IN PURSUIT

and that, with the bad shooting of the enemy, saved them. The enemy saw the game was up and began to move off at once, but men singly came charging down on the Lancers only to turn to flight when overtaken.

The ground was awful; covered with swamps and paddy, and horses were only able to move at a slow pace, but the enemy were thick and a number were killed. Chakdara knows the XIth well, as in 1895 one squadron killed about a 100 Swatis a few hundred yards north of the village.

Colonel Adams now came up with the Guides, and dismounting on the bank of the river shot down a number of the enemy moving across the paddy field, and the XIth rallied. Now the enemy offered such a chance as seldom falls to the lot of cavalry. They streamed up the broad open valley to Uch and up the right bank of the river towards Upper Swat, and must have numbered quite 10,000 in all, but alas, the horses were beat. If there had been fair going round Chakdara, they could have gone on, but plunging through mud and water was too much for them. The infantry had to rest and there was no field battery, so we had to watch our foes streaking away, up the beautiful galloping country of the Uch valley, unmolested. It would have been very hard to have pursued the fugitives going towards upper Swat along the river, so longing eyes were not turned much that way. Had the cavalry been able to pursue, undoubtedly a number of fugitives would have got away into the hill, but notwithstanding this, the bag would have been a very large one. During the

EIGHT DAYS' FIGHT IN THE SWAT VALLEY

the enemy's losses have been very high, and are said to be over 3,000, but as they are all considered to have gone to heaven, and no damage has been done to villages just under the Malakand in the Swat Valley, these said villages are decidedly turbulent, and openly boast that they have not suffered any losses. Near Shergurh to the south of the Malakand, a village within our own frontier, about three quarters a mile of wire was carried away on the night of the 29th July. It will be interesting to hear if these villages are punished or not. Chakdara was relieved none too soon, as only 13,000 rounds of ammunition remained, which would have soon been expended had the attack, which was being made on the place when the relieving force reached it, continued much longer.

Remarks have been made about the helio message "Help us" received from Chakdara. As a matter of fact a long message was made out explaining the situation as far as ammunition, rations, and casualties were concerned, but as the signal tower was surrounded, such a lengthy message was impossible, and these two words were flashed only through the pluck of Sepoy Prem Singh, 45th Sikhs, who ran out of the tower, down the khud, put up his helio, flashed the two words, and bolted in again, under a heavy fire, and for these and other similar acts of gallantry I hope he will be given the Order of Merit. This tower was garrisoned by 16 men of the 45th Sikhs, and the way they fought may be realized from the fact that 60 bodies were counted round the tower after one of the attacks on it, besides those the enemy were able to carry away. Well done, the Indian army!

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·672	SE	1	91·1	80·1	80	...	11·68	−2·.7
Sirsa	29·686	WNW	5	94 8	81·4	77	...	11·05	+0·51
Delhi	29·721	SE	3	82·4	77·9	87	0·06	16·19	−5·49
Agra	29·721	SE	3	91·5	79·4	85	0·03	32·22	+10·71
Cawnpore	29·730	SSE	2	93·8	78·6	89	0·93	22·67	...
Allahabad	29·727	SSE	4	91·6	79 3	89	0·13	37·86	+9 01
Jhansi	29·735	Calm	1	91 6	74·2	83	0·80	22·57	−7 07
Jacobabad	29·657	N	5	103·9	79·6	81	...	3·65	+0·99
Karachi	29·680	WNW	7	87·3	79·0	81	0·03	10·21	+4 07
Jeypore	29·753	Calm	3	93·1	75 9	82	0·04	13·40	−8·25
Ajmere	29·759	SE	2	88·1	76·6	93	0·37	20·38	+3·54
Deesa	29·741	SSW	9	85·2	77·0	87	0·12	13·81	−3·80
Ahmedabad	29·759	Calm	2	87·7	76·6	92	0·24	25·20	...
Bhuj	29·714	WNW	8	86·4	75 9	93	0·12	9·29	−2·19
Rajkot	29·734	WSW	9	86·9	74·7	91	0·08	21·13	−2·87
Ghadechi	29 728	SW	6	87·6	...	83	0·13	13·89	..
Veraval	29 736	W	13	82 0	77·3	90	0·05	14·43	..
Neemuch	29·772	NNW	4	86·8	74 2	76	...	25·70	−0·66
Indore	29·782	WNW	2	85·2	72·1	92	0·03	19·40	−3 49
Saugor	29·725	ESE	4	89·8	73·6	86	...	32·47	−5·22
Jubbulpore	29·742	Calm	...	88·9	74·6	81	0·40	38·08	−7·17
Hoshangabad	29·750	Calm	1	87·3	75·2	91	...	44·05	+4·17
Khandwa	29 757	NW	8	86·2	73 6	93	3·45	20·41	−1·31
Raipur	29·733	Calm	3	89·5	77·1	84	..	26·25	−11·29
Nagpur	29·725	Calm	5	88·6	73·7	91	0·69	30·55	−2·66
Amraoti	29·743	N	3	84·1	71 8	99	1·71	16·91	−7·08
Akola	29·773	WNW	9	85·0	71 7	95	1·03	16·39	−7·06
Surat	29 747	SW	5	85·5	76·0	89	0·10	20·97	−6·05
Malegaon	29·755	WSW	6	82·9	71·7	75	0·13	13·05	−0·08
Bombay	29·793	WSW	13	85·9	78·0	80	...	58·41	+0·69
Poona	29·796	WSW	15	83·1	64·4	74	...	13·20	−1·51
Ahmednagar	29·785	WNW	8	83·8	66·4	73	...	4·08	..
Aurangabad	29·753	W	3	86·8	68·2	81	..	13·91	...
Sholapur	29·8 8	W	13	89·2	70·0	·6	...	6·01	−10·22
Ratnagiri	29·805	WNW	5	86·4	76 9	84	..	102·89	+12·08
Belgaum	29·822	NNW	17	81·2	62·9	85	..	34·50	+3·64
Goa	29·820	NNW	9	86·6	78·4	87	...	81·85	...
Karwar	29·824	Calm	2	84·2	74·5	91	0·16	104·81	+6·38
Mangalore	29·83	ESE	1	78 5	74·4	91	0·58	131·45	+30·75
Calicut	29·837	Calm	6	81·8	75·1	92	0·09	1·3·40	+44·96
Cochin	29·834	N	M	83·3	74·6	90		89 70	+11·60
Bangalore	29·8 3	WNW	9	79·2	65·8	82	0·19	9·57	−4·16
Secunderabad	29·793	NW	8	81·7	70·8	72	0·62	13·83	−5·83
Masulipatam	29·735	NNW	4	85·6	77·5	88	0·09	9·45	−8·61
Bellary	29·811	WNW	18	91·2	72·3	61	..	4·18	−2·12
Cuddapah	29·788	NW	6	89·5	76·9	80	0·02	12·72	−1·41
Madras	29·737	WSW	5	88·0	77·0	81	...	13·40	+2·99
Coimbatore	29·819	SW	4	89·9	72·5	84	..	7·9.	+1·19
Trichinopoly	29·783	W	5	95·0	73·9	84	0·73	7·40	−0·21
Negapatam	29·776	W	5	94·0	75·4	87	0·15	3·69	−4·03
Colombo	29·814	WNW	11	87·5	79·0	81	0·01	25·38	+8·50
Aden	29·677	E	8	93·8	80·8	69	...	0·62	+0·41

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·04 (61·79); G. T. H.=0·06 (62·27); St. G. H.=0·03 (64·51); C. P.=0·00 (58·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana, the Indus Valley, Gujarat, Central India, the North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Sholapur, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force had been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal at Saugor, and the minimum 2° to 3° in excess at Raipur, Ajmere, Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Jubbulpore and Neemuch, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Khandwa (3·45"), over an inch at Amraoti (1·71"), and Akola (1·03"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Ghadechi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Malegaon, Karwar, Mangalore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Colombo. The monsoon is very weak on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, and there and in all other districts except Sind light to moderate local scattered showers only are probable. The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Monday:—The barometer has risen except in Colombo and Madras, where it has fallen slightly. The rise is brisk over North-West India. Pressure remains high over the South-West of the Peninsula and over Tenasserim, and low over North-West India, but the differences are small. The distribution is irregular for the time of the year, particularly over the west at the Bay, where pressure is unsteady. Winds are southerly to south-easterly over Burma and the greater part of Northern India, but northerly down the Indus Valley, while over Central India, Berar and the Peninsula the directions are generally between West and North-West. The force is above the average in the centre of the Bay, but light in the North of the Bay and about normal elsewhere. The mean temperature has risen in Madras and Burma, steady in Bengal, and fallen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual in Madras and the greater part of the Punjab, and above normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and four degrees in Jacobabad and the weather is generally showery except over parts of the west of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are over three inches in Khandwa, over two inches in Ludhiana, Silchar, Mainpuri and Dheradun, over one inch in Jolpaiguri, Purnia, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Akola, Amraoti and Panchmarhi.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 02	61 10	64 45	58 40
Monday, August 30	0 04	0 06	0 08	0 02
Total	62 06	61 16	64 53	58 42
Total fall to 30th Aug. 1896	86 87	85 03	91 48	84 90
Total fall to 30th Aug. 1895	58 93	50 99	51 58	51 12

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	191	1
Saturday, August 28	6	66
Total	191	67

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously re[gistered]	49	44
Saturday, Au[gust]	1	98
Total	51	42
Total during [the] year up to 28th August	61	35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29 745
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ... miles	303
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	13·82
" " year	55·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 30th August	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev L Klugh, Chaplain of Meerut, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment with the Malakhand Field Force.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn Lieut N P O'G Lalor, M B, B C H, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect form the date of his relief by Surgn Lieut J A Black, M B, C M, I M S, Bengal.

The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Dept, with effect from the 4th Aug, 1897, consequent on the death of Major I Macivor, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class,—Capt P J Melvill, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Mr E H S Clarke, a Political Asst of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt W M Cubitt, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class, Capt H L Showers, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class, and Lieut C J Windham, I S C, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointment held by any of the above mentioned officers on the dates specified.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Notification in this Department No 2413-Gl, dated the 31st May 1897, sanctioning the grant of privilege leave to Mr A H Clarke, Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, and appointing Mr J A Prayer to act as Chief Supt, is hereby cancelled.

The following reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of July 1897 are notified:—

With effect from the 17th July 1897, Mr A H Anthony to officiate in class III instead of in class II, Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th July 1897,—Mr H Oung to officiate in class III instead of in class II, Mr M N Bhattacharya to revert to class IV, Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 28th July 1897,—Mr R N Ray to revert to class II, and Mr R C Chapman to revert to class III, of the Enrolled List.

Mr C W C Carson, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 15th Sept 1897.

Mr A Srinivasa Row, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Carson, or until further orders.

Mr R W D Woollam, Probationer in the Office of the Account Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 27th Aug 1887.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Col F C Burton, 2nd Regt of Bengal Lancers, officiating Asst Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi Dist, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the Establishment, vice Bt Lieut Col E G Barrow, confirmed in the appointment of Depy Secy in the Military Dept of the Govt of India, dated 11th Aug 1897.

Capt A E Hatch, 29th Regt of Bombay Infy, to be Inspr of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, vice Capt J R K Birch, whose tenure has expired, dated 16th Aug 1897.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers named assume their duties—Capt W H Armstrong, 1st Batn, E Y Regt, to be Bgde Transport Officer, 2nd Reserve Brigade, and Capt H W O Colquhoun, I S C, 24th Regt of Madras Iny, to be Brgde Transport Officer, 3rd Reserve Brigade.

Lieut C A E O'Meara, I S C, 2nd the Queen's, Own Regiment of Bengal Light Infy, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 14th June 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S, Bombay Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col, with effect from 15th July 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Dists, vice Surg Col D E Hughes, M D, on leave.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut A C Hobson, the K's O R L Regt, officiating wing officer, 6th Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 25th Nov 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut J C P Craster, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 40th Pathan Regt of Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 19th Dec 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut O A R Hutchinson, R I Regt, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regt of Sikh Infy, 7th April 1896, Lieut W J W Brackenbury, Suffolk Regt, officiating wing officer, 9th Regt of Bombay Infy, 21st July 1896, Lieut R J Cuming, Suffolk Regt, officiating wing officer, 16th Regt of Madras Iny, 2nd Aug 1897 Lieut K H Lloyd, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, 4th Aug 1897, and Lieut G Knowles, Derbyshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 7th Regt of Madras Infy, 6th Aug 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

With reference to G. G. G. No. 818 of 1897, Capt A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battn, Manchester Regt, to be Asst to the Divisional Transport Officer, Malakhand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Capt F. H. Hancock, on leave in England.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, the following appointment is made during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—Capt J. E L Gibbs, 1st Batn, Bedfordshire Regt to be Comdt, Base Depot, British Troops, Banhu, vice Capt F. D. J. Annesley, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment.

With reference to G. G. O No. 697 of 1897, Capt J. T. L. Bosanquet, 2nd Battn, Border Regt, to be Regimental Commissariat Transport Officer to the 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force, from the date on which he assumes his duties, in place of Lieut H. W. R. Senior, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment.

ORGANISATION.—ARMY RESERVES.

The following gentlemen are appointed Second Lieuts in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers:—E R Foy and W P Sangster.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—Lieutenants to be Captains—A F Rowlandson, F G Lucas, A S Begbie, F F Badcock, D S O, N A Lewarne, H W R Senior, I H Grant, R Harman, D S O, E S Hall, F W C Turner, E J M Wood, W D Daunt, H G Walker, E Brandreth, C W H Symonds, C T Swan, MeL J Gordon, A R Barwell, F C L Waller, W E Tomkins, F L Vincent, H A Moore, F W Hallowes, D G Peart, W G Hodgson, F R E Lock, W H Manning, R P C Schneider, W H Brown, R M Lowis, H T Pritchard, C E Wood, J S Richards, L B Walton, A C Watson, J J O'Brien Sexton, T C M T Hoge, O C Argles, W C F R Macnamara, B E M Gurdon, D S O, J W B Merewether, W G Grey, R C H Chalmers, and L M Bell.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

General H McLeod, R late Madras Ary, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 1st July 1897, vice General Sir R Cadell, K.C.B., deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted to the service as third class Asst Surgns, with effect from the 30th June 1897:—F F R Correa, A W Truter, A E Hamlin, J F DeCosta, and N H Carlos.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—BOMBAY.

Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Comissary H Jepson to be Asst Comissary; Condr J Dickson to be Depy Asst Comissary, and to have the honerary rank of Lieut, subject to S M's approval; Sub Condr W Godfrey to be Conductor; Store SerSt Ml Hayes to be Sub Conductor,—with effect from the 24th May 1897, vice Hony Lieut and Asst Comissary A. Heapy deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

21st Regt of Bombay Infy, Mrrine Battn—Jemadar Dhondoo Ghaday to be Subadar, and Havildar Sirpati Murkute to be Jemadar, vice Akbar Khan, deceased, with effect from the 29th July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Hony Surg Capt A Mullen, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept (Bombay), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd June 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W B Staunton, I S C has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 27th July, 1897, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List and Bengal Sappers and Miners are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1897:—Qr Mr Sergt J Hall, Bengal Sappers and Miners Qr Mr Sergt D Allsopp, Orderly Room Sergt First class Sergt Instr J W Bancroft, Mussoorie Volr Rifle Crops, First class Sergt Instr J Moinerney, E I Railway Vol, First class Sergt Instr A J Lee, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, First class Sergt Instr G Glover, Cawnpore Vol Rifle Crops, and Sergt C H Coombes, Commissariat Transport Dept.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 312, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, part II.—Havildar Babaji Palav, 6th Regt of Bombay Infy, vice Color Havildor Manji Barde transferred to the pension estab: blishment.

The undermentioned none Commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List, Madras Command, "Queen's own" Madras Sappers and Miners, and 5th Regt of Madras Infy are awarded silver medals for long services and good conduct, for the quarter ending 30th June 1897.—Without gratuty.—Sergt J D Sweeney, Barrack Depty, Acting Sergt Major L W Capel Madras Railway Volunteers, Acting Sergt Major A Leech South Indian Railway Vol Rifles, First class Sergt Instr J Hunt, Malabar Volr Rifles,

Company Sergt-Major H Lay, Queen's Own, Madras Sappers and Miners and First class Barrack Sergt C Witt, Barrack Dept. With gratuity of £5.—Drummer A Dunn, 15th Regt of Madras Infry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Sub-Lieut H C Blaker to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

1st Batn, Calcutta Volr Rifle —Second Lieut H C Hodgkins, to be Lieut, vice Sarkies, deceased.

Allahabad Volr Rifles—The following appointments and promotions are made, with effect from the 19th Aug 1897:—Lieut J W Walsh to be Capt vice Hooper, resigned, Lieut W J Minahan to be Capt, to complete the establishment, Second Lieut H J Ploomfield to be Lieut, vice Walsh promoted, Second Lieut, W H Butcher to be Lieut, vice Minahan, promoted, W Wallach, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, vice Bruce, resigned, E C Paxton, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Bloomfield, promoted, A H C Hamilton, Gent, to be second Lieut, vice Butcher, promoted, and R M Hodson, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to compete establisment.

Baluchistan Vol Rifles Major S W Sulton, Comdt, resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st July 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 93, dated 5th March 1897, Mr E C Trotter is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Examiner of Accounts, Class II, new classification.

Mr J E Lacey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Asst Examiner of Accounts, honorary rank, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Dept, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Depy Examiner of Accounts, class II [new classification], and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers, State Railways are placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, Limited, with effect from the 1st September 1896:—Mr R W Roberts, and Mr W D Barron, Ex Engrs, 2nd grade, Mr J M A Desmaisons and Mr F W Roberts, Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, Mr ... Mr J ... 3rd grade, ... Mr ... Mr W Allum, Mr E Verrieres, Mr C B Barrie, and Mr W C Stanton, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, Mr J A F Young, Mr A L McKenzie, Lieut L E Hopkins, R E, and Lieut E T Rich, R E, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, and Capt V Murray, R E, Dist Traffic Supt in class II, ... The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers ... Burma Railways Company, Limited, for periods specified:—Mr A R Lilley, and Mr J Kiston, Ex Engrs, 1st grade, Lieut D Brady, R E, Lieut R S Mutter, R E, and Lieut W E Manser, R E, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade.

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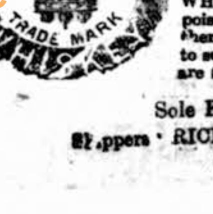

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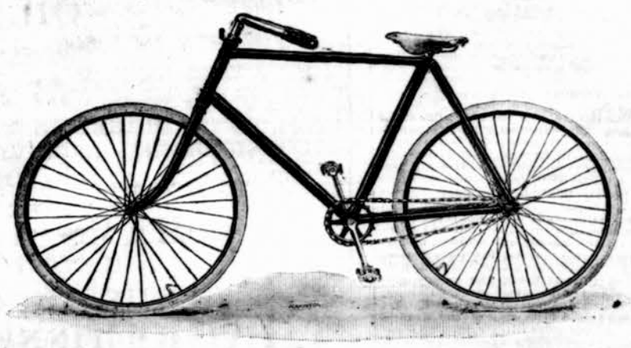

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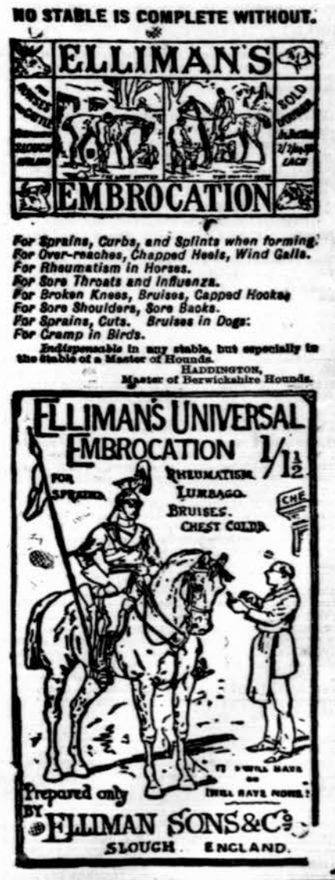

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